Daily Report

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FBIS-EEU-88-007 *12 January 1987*

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BCP Politburo Meets, Discusses Restructuring

AU111542 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Jan p 2

["Bold Initiative and Gradual Progress in Revolutionary Restructuring" —"At the BCP Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] The Politburo of the BCP Central Committee discussed certain urgent measures in connection with bringing our social practice in line with the objective, new conditions and with the new approaches and points of view stemming from the 1987 July and November plenums of the BCP Central Committee and from Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech at the National Conference held in December 1987.

It was stressed that a process of in-depth social change is taking place, and that a new economic and political atmosphere is being formed. The preparation for a an overall transition of our economy to self-management principles is positively evaluated. The necessary conditions and favorable economic, as well as organizational, prerequisites exist in this respect.

Real opportunities are being created for implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress aimed at a qualitatively new growth in all social spheres. The new year 1988 is a year of basic changes—it marks the beginning of practical restructuring in our economy. The entry into this stage has already been prepared on the basis of normative documents. The new plan envisages high rates of growth in our development. We are facing a new situation linked with the action of economic regulators, with the transfer of socialist property to the labor collectives and with enhancing the role of direct producers in the self-management process. We are prepared for practical actions in connection with successfully implementing the plan for the country's scientific-technical and socioeconomic development.

The correct organization and solution of these important problems makes it possible to reveal existing reserves and to put new factors and incentives into operation for the sake of our country's economic development at high and stable rates, for the solution of urgent questions connected with our party's social policy and in connection with further improving the people's living standard.

It is a task of primary importance today that the state and economic organs and organizations, as well as the self-management organs should promptly complete compiling their plans for the forthcoming economic year and accomplish a well-balanced distribution of the plans according to quarters of the year, as well as guarantee the regular pace of weekly and monthly plan fulfillment. Greater care and attention should be devoted to the development and implementation of the enterprises' tasks involving currency questions. All tasks connected with the plan should reach every individual worker as specific requirements and results that he has to fulfill on an individual basis.

The approved economic regulators—such as the new basic wages system, the new wholesale prices, taxes, credits, and insurance—play a role of decisive importance in national economic restructuring. The Code on Economic Activities, the approved regulations and tariffs create prerequisites for an expansion and intensification of the self-management process and map out an economic system establishing the functions of specific commodity producers, settling their rights, duties, and responsibilities. Concrete measures and practical actions are now needed for their consistent and comprehensive, practical application.

The fact of placing socialist property under the management and administration of the labor collectives is a process of great social, economic, and political significance. In order to accomplish this act which introduces basic changes in socialist production relations, a thorough assessment of our past work is necessary and this work should be brought in line with the decisions of the November 1987 BCP Central Committee plenum.

It is envisaged as soon as possible to establish the state, the technical level, and the degree of wear of the machines, equipment, buildings, and stocks; to analyze the obligations of the enterprises toward the state and the banks, to develop programs aimed at the improvement of production-economic activities, at the increase of production capacities, and at the perfection of the forms of organization and management in the production sector. In addition to this, we must engage in necessary preparations and the drafting ?f schedules for the consistent application of the cost accounting and piece-work system and for specifying the concrete rights, responsibilities, and obligations of basic and primary labor collectives. The expert groups, which are being established in order to perform comprehensive analyses of preparations, should provide conclusive evaluations concerning the readiness of transferring the property to labor collectives. It was pointed out once more that the transformation of brigades into basic production units and the restructuring of agro-industrial complexes as economic associations of the brigades is of decisive importance in achieving a qualitatively new stage of development in the agricultural sector.

The restructuring process involving our total socioeconomic life requires essential qualitative changes in ideological and educational work in connection with increasing the contribution of the non-production sphere to a further dynamic, economic development.

The main task today is that the new points of view and requirements of the concept for the further construction of socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria should be deeply understood by all Communists and cadres, and

that the new revolutionary ideas may inspire all working people, that these ideas may become a real force in implementing the qualitatively new economic growth. The labor collectives in enterprises and municipalities will become the focus of all changes since they represent the basic production and territorial-social communities. For this reason political work aimed at thorough changes in social consciousness and in social affairs is of decisive importance today.

In all these activities we must be aware of the interests of workers and collectives, these interests must become the basic motivation in solving problems and tasks. The present situation requires a consolidation of discipline and new criteria in organizational changes based on a new perspective. It requires that the restructuring of labor collectives should conform with the newly created economic conditions. The leading economic cadres must learn how to communicate with each other, as well as with the state, on an economic basis. A better moral and ethical attitude should prevail in economic relations, new rules of communications between equal partners should be established.

The focus of the activities of state, economic, and social organs, as well as organizations should be transferred to labor collectives and municipalities. Their initiative and creative spirit must be coordinated in accordance with their rights, obligations, and responsibilities.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo stresses that the main issue today is to ensure bold initiative and gradual progress in work, to activate the efforts of the Communists, as well as of the party organizations, to mobilize the entire party as a striking force of revolutionary restructuring in our society. The Politburo expressed confidence that millions of working people, united agrarians, Fatherland Front and Komsomol members will make their contribution to the accomplishment of concrete tasks in 1988—a year of decisive changes—the year of the BCP National Conference.

The great economic, social, and political tasks perseveringly insist that the request for revolutionary thought and action should be mastered, so that contemporary methods and style of work may be applied, so that a strict organization and discipline, as well as a lofty sense of responsibility may be implemented, so that a practical, businesslike spirit and initiative, in accordance with the principles of self-management, democracy, and glasnost, of elan and thoroughness in the process of restructuring, may be achieved.

BCP Control-Auditing Commission Meets

AU111539 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Jan 88 p 2

[Text] Yesterday (7 January) the Bureau of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission held a meeting with chairmen and deputy chairmen of the control-auditing commissions of party organizations from oblasts and from some official institutions.

Nacho Papazov, chairman of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission, dealt with topical issues and tasks facing the party's control-auditing organs stemming from the 1987 July and November plenums of the BCP Central Committee.

Under the new conditions, active and consistent assistance will be rendered to party committees and organizations in implementing party policy of achieving the lofty goals set by the BCP. The strength of control will be focused on creating a favorable social atmosphere which contributes to plan fulfillment according to all indexes, to the prompt putting into operation of scientific-technical achievements, to the application of the self-management principles, to the consistent placing of socialist property under the management of labor collectives, and so forth.

In addition to the implementation of party solutions, it is of primary importance for the control-auditing commissions in all places and in all activities to manifest respect and concern for cadres and individual workers so that their problems can be resolved and their abilities and interests can be implemented, as well as in order to provide greater strictness in connection with observing the norms and principles of internal party life and of social communications.

The lively debate which took place focused on specific questions of control-auditing activities under the conditions of restructuring, on questions concerning the structure, organization, and main trends in the activities of oblast control-auditing commissions, as well as concerning cooperation with party committees and other control organs.

Economic Development Rate Meets CEMA Program

AU121127 Sofia BTA in English 0812 GMT 12 Jan 88

["Restructuring and Stable Economic Development"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 12 (BTA)—Analyzing the development of the CMEA member states in an interview for "KOOPERATIVNO SELO" Prof Dr Stoyan Shalamanov, deputy director of the Institute for International Relations and Socialist Economic Integration, states that the strategic tasks related to the accelerated development based on intensification and techno-scientific progress are being successfully fulfilled. The CMEA member states are successfully overcoming the general trend of reduced rates of economic development.

Thus, the growth rate of Bulgaria's national income in 1987 is expected to be 5.1 percent, and the growth of the industrial output 4.3 percent. These are rates 1.4 times higher than the average annual figure for the previous five-year period.

The progressive changes in the structure of production have continued in 1987.

The development in 1987 confirms the conclusion made at the high-level economic session, that the transition from generally extensive to intensive development is a difficult and long process, says Mr Stoyan Shalamanov. Last year the socialist countries had to overcome a number of difficulties related to the balancing of production, especially as far as the provision of raw and other materials, energy, work force and investment is concerned.

Among the factors which have provided the achieved results, Stoyan Shalamanov points out two of strategic importance: the large scale work carried out in the socialist countries for the improvement of the mechanism of functioning and management of socialist economy and the ever more closer joining of the efforts of the CMEA member states for the implementation of their economic strategy on the road of deepening an improvement of socialist integration.

It is pointed out in the interview that the collective concept of the development of socialist international division of labour till the year 2005, which will be developed soon, will enhance the cooperation between the national economic complexes through the deepening and improvement of the production and techno-scientific cooperation in the main branches of the national economy.

The improvement of the organizational structure of the CMEA is directed toward the simplification of its bodies and the increase of their efficiency.

Zhivkov Greets Husak on Birthday
AU121211 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jan 88 p 1

[Greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, to Gustav Husak, CSSR president, on his 75th birthday]

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, has sent the following message to Gustav Husak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Politburo and CSSR president:

Dear Comrade Husak,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and my personal behalf I most cordially greet you on your 75th birthday.

Our people know you as a worthy son of the workers' class and active participant in the revolutionary struggles against Hitlerite fascism and capitalism, as well as a noted figure of the CPCZ and the CSSR. The achievements of fraternal Czechoslovakia in all areas of life in recent decades and its high international authority are connected with your long-lasting activity as first party and state leader.

In your person we greet the tireless fighter for strengthening the cohesion of the socialist states and of the forces struggling for peace and social progress throughout the world.

With special gratitude and recognition we note your personal contribution to developing and strengthening fraternal friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the CPCZ and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR.

On the occasion of your birthday we wish you, dear Comrade Husak, good health and new successes in your highly responsible activity.

Mladenov Toast at Papoulias Dinner Reported
AU112039 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Jan 88 p 6

[Report on the dinner speech of Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, at 8 January Sofia dinner in honor of Karolos Papoulias, minister of foreign affairs of the Hellenic Republic]

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, stressed during his toast that for a considerable time Bulgarian-Greek relations have been an example worthy of imitation. This is not only our evaluation but also the evaluation of European and world public opinion.

The two countries' relations are being facilitated by the excellent relations between the our countries' leaders, as well as by their friendship and deep mutual respect. Their contribution to expanding the scope of Bulgarian-Greek relations, elevating them to a higher level, and enriching their contents is invaluable.

Petur Mladenov pointed out that the state of the present bilateral relations is being determined by the common approach, based on the criteria of the new political thinking. Loyal to the established traditions, he noted, we are continuing the Bulgarian-Greek political dialogue. The economic sphere is especially important. We must find such norms of cooperation which will give an impetus to economic and scientific-technical relations, and will improve their quality. By this we mean long-range and comprehensive cooperation, based on the modern tendencies in international economic life.

Several days ago, the Bulgarian foreign minister said, a year ended, which will remain in history as the year in which the first agreement on real disarmament—the USSR-U.S. Treaty on Eliminating Intermediate- and

Shorter-Range Missiles in Europe—was signed. This agreement was greeted with happiness and hope by the whole of progressive mankind.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, Petur Mladenov said, considers that further and unrelenting efforts are needed in order to consolidate and multiply the results which have been achieved. He especially stressed the role of the "Delhi Six," of which Greece is an active member, and expressed our country's support for the initiatives of the "Six," which are aimed at returning international relations to the pattern of detente, strengthening mutual confidence, and expanding equal cooperation among states.

The Balkan states also have their role in the common cause of peace and security, the leader of Bulgarian diplomacy pointed out. It is not by accident that we attribute such great attention to the initiatives to turn the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, and to the necessity to develop the region's ecological defense and good-neighborly relations. There are some differences in the attitude of the separate Balkan countries to these issues, and those differences are well known; however, this does not mean that insurmountable obstacles exist.

We, Petur Mladenov noted, expect that the forthcoming meeting of the Balkan countries' ministers of foreign affairs will play an important role in this respect, hence we are preparing our active and constructive participation. Bulgaria is steadily following and will further follow a policy of good-neighborliness with all countries. These relations aim at stabilizing peace and security in the region. We are delighted that friendly Greece understands our position and that its policy is led by the same motives.

Touching upon the Cypriot issue, Petur Mladenov stressed that our position on this issue is consistent and stable. We oppose any unilateral actions, which undermine the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity, and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus. The implementation of the USSR proposal to convene an authoritative international conference on the Cypriot issue is the correct road to finding a lasting and just solution.

In conclusion, the Bulgarian minister pointed out that the present talks are a new step in the dynamic development of Bulgarian-Greek relations and represent new and joint efforts to strengthen peace and security in the Balkans and Europe.

Iraqi National Assembly Delegation Arrives

AU111629 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Text] At the invitation of the National Assembly a delegation of the Iraqi National Assembly led by Sa'adun Hammadi, speaker of the National Assembly, arrived in Bulgaria on 11 January. At Sofia Airport the delegation was greeted by Comrade Stanko Todorov, deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, and other officials.

Talks Begin

AU111955 Sofia BTA in English 1930 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Text] Sofia, January 11 (BTA)—During the official talks between Bulgarian and Iraqi parliamentary delegations, held here, high assessment was given to the bilateral cooperation and the willingness of Bulgaria and Iraq to work for the strengthening of peace and security in the world was reiterated. The leaders of the two delegations: Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of Bulgaria's National Assembly, and Dr Sa'adun Hammadi, chairman of the National Assembly of Iraq, expressed their common opinion that opportunities exist for the further development of the relations which is interest of the two countries and peoples, of peace on the planet. Information was exchanged during the meeting on the socioeconomic development of the two countries, on the implementation of reforms in different spheres of life. Mr Stanko Todorov stressed the policy of qualitatively new growth of economy, the democratization of the entire political system. Discussing questions of the international situation the parliamentary leaders greeted the Soviet-American agreement on the elimination of medium and shorter range missiles. High assessment was given to the peace policy of the Soviet Union and support was expressed to its efforts on the international arena. Bulgaria and Iraq stand for the peaceful settlement of disputable issues in interest of all sides concerned. The conflict between Iran and Iraq was also discussed and it was stressed that it is not in the interest of the two states and creates conditions for self-seeking interference. It was pointed out that the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf increases the tension in that region. Mr Stanko Todorov voiced support to the proposal of the USSR for withdrawal of the battle ships, not belonging to states of that region, from the Persian Gulf, and stressed the need of immediate halting of the military actions. He expressed his support to the efforts of the UN secretary general for cessation of the conflict between Iran and Iraq. Zionism was condemned and the support for the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine was reiterated at the meeting.

PCI Paper Carries Interview With Dubcek

AU111149 Rome ANSA in English
1043 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, January 11—"My expulsion from the (Czechoslovak Communist) Party caused a wound that does not heal easily. On the contrary, it continues to bleed and does not cicatrize" ousted Czechslovak leader Alexander Dubcek said in an interview, the first since the 1968 Soviet invasion, published in the Sunday edition of the Italian Communist Party organ L'UNITA.

"But I have faith and hope" Dubcek continued, "to see my political honor, mine and those of other fellow comrades, fully restored".

In the interview, Dubcek, now 66 years old, described his life during the close to 20 years that followed the Soviet invasion, on the night between August 20 and 21, 1968. Saying "to put it figuratively, it was like being allowed out for a guarded walk within a controlled area".

"What worried me" Dubcek continued, "was that my guardian angels would make their presence known. After the visit to Prague by Comrade (Kremlin leader Mikhail) Gorbachev I have not seen them anymore. In nineteen years, I have seen too many of them. I needed to keep my nerves calm. But sometimes failed to do so".

On his expulsion from the party, reported by the press in 1970, Dubcek said: "I was called back from Turkey, where I was serving as ambassador, and brought before a special commission. No word was said about expulsion or punishment."

In the following years Dubcek said he was "kept on the sidelines of society and the course of events. I worked as machine operator in a tree farm. Before retiring I also worked in a service station.

On his relations over the past nineteen years with the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, Dubcek affirmed "it went like this: I would write them and they would throw away my letter. I never received any response. But even that in itself is a response".

Dubcek went on to say that he had written the Central Committee many times urging them "to take those steps necessary to overcome the weight of the past". On a letter he wrote in February 1987, the former Czechoslovak leader said "I do not think the members of the committee ever knew about it. I would be glad to be proven wrong, but I assume that it never arrived on their desks".

In the long interview, four full pages in L'UNITA, Dubcek examined the similarities between his "Prague Spring" and the "perestroyka" reform polices of Gorbachev and affirmed that he had "nothing substantial" to reproach himself for, adding that his polices won the support of his people but were crushed from the outside.

On the Soviet military intervention in 1968, Dubcek observed that "had the Soviet Communist Party had the leaders it does now, the military intervention of five armies into Czechoslovakia would have been unthinkable".

Looking at Gorbachev's visit to Prague last spring, Dubcek affirmed that "a great majority of Czechoslovakians fooled themselves by thinking that it would lead to an important political shift", but that nevertheless the visit "was very important for the orientation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Asked to comment on the "reforms" proposed by the present Czechoslovak Communist leadership, Dubcek replied: "they are words to be judged positively, but it will be concrete action that will prove to be decisive. What is needed is good medicine, not cosmetics".

In lending his "sincere, loyal and univocal" support to the Kremlin's reform policies, Dubcek affirmed that they could be extended, in the future, to his nation on the condition that "the past is overcome with an open mind towards today's problems and the solutions to give them".

Fojtik Contrasts Current, 1968 Reforms

LD081614 Prague CTK in English
1456 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] Prague Jan 8 (CTK)—A senior Czechoslovak Communist Party official has called for a firm struggle against bureaucracy and opportunism, stressing the difference between the current restructuring drive pursued by the Czechoslovak leadership and economic reforms sought in the country in the late 1960's.

Jan Fojtik, party Presidium alternate member and Central Committee secretary, wrote in the party economic weekly HOSPODARSKE NOVINY that an "anachronistic system of bureaucratic centralism" and related deformations of socialist democracy continued to be major obstacles to the development of socialism in Czechoslovakia.

He said the bureaucratic system was still being kept alive by "petty bourgeois ideology and psychology" reversing their arguments in order to seize on one or another kind of popular sentiments.

"People are right to demand guarantees that restructuring will proceed successfully and will not be deformed by the practice of opportunistic corrections," he said.

Fojtik stressed the current drive was different from reforms sought by the leadership in 1969 and said it was marked by "complex approach" and emphasis on the principle of democratic centralism.

That also proved the current plans took into consideration past experience and that of other socialist countries, he added.

"This marks not only a basic correspondence between...the restructuring pursued here and that...under way in the Soviet Union, but also a major difference" between the two efforts and the 1968 Czechoslovak reforms, he said.

Fojtik said those plans had clearly shown a determined attempt to do away with the centralism principle and made a fetish of unrestrained market forces.

Fojtik singled out reforms sought at the time by economist Ota Sik and said they had been based on the negation of the economic and political systems of socialism.

"Sik's criticism of the 'communist system' is nothing but a most flagrant ideology from the arsenals of anti-communism," he said.

He said a Communist Party plenum held 20 years ago this week had "clearly shown what to do for the development of socialism and friendly ties with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries" but was soon paradoxically followed by a departure from socialist principles inspired by right-wing forces.

"No one will lift the responsibility for the destruction of the January (plenum) conclusions from the right," he said.

But he added a difference should be made between the true right-wing exponents and those "who, for one reason or another, have placed credit in them, believing in their assertions that socialist society would be revived and democratized."

He said the Communist Party had passed a number of hard tests in its history, and "there is no doubt it will succeed also in the next stage—that of a deep and profound reconstruction of the society."

Adamec Chairs Czech Government Session

AU081525 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jan 87 p 2

[CTK report: "Session of the Government of the Czech SR"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK)—The key point on the agenda of yesterday's session of the Czech Government was a statement by Ladislav Adamec, premier of the Czech SR, on the implementation of the conclusions of the Seventh Session of the CPCZ Central Committee. The presented ideas will be used in drawing up the "Plan of the Main Tasks of the Government of the Czech SR for 1988, With an Outlook to the Year 1989."

The government recommended that the Brno sectoral enterprise of the Surface Construction economic production unit, Engineering and Industrial Projects Prague, Transport Construction Olomouc, and the Czechoslovak Ceramics Plants Prague be included in the comprehensive experiment in enhancing the independence and responsibility of economic organizations.

It approved the construction of a new meat industry plant in Ceske Budejovice. [passage omitted]

It approved the draft of a constitutional law of the Czech National Council on border changes on rivers between the Czech SR and the Polish People's Republic, as well as the draft of a Treaty Between the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic on the State Border Line.

Reader Misses Glasnost on 'Unpleasant Things'

AU121218 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jan 88 p 3

[Letter by Zdenek Radimsky, chairman of a CPCZ primary organization in Prague-8, in the "We Exchange Views, We Polemize" column: "Is 'Glasnost' Correctly Understood?"]

[Excerpts] I believe that glasnost, that is, a flow of information to the public, is often misunderstood in our country. It must meet two basic requirements. First, it must be truthful and it must come in due time, that is, it must provide a truthful reply to what is topical at the moment. Second, glasnost not only points out a problem, but it continues to monitor this problem and insists on its quite specific solution.

Let me first say something about the first requirement. It is very important because every citizen should know in time what is going on, and why. Truthful information must therefore concern negative social phenomena as well. [passage omitted] Our class enemy naturally searches for negative information, distorts it as it suits him, and thinks up a lot. And our citizen, if he does not get a reply from our side, can finally succumb to this unacceptable version and lend credence to it, even though it might be thought up. Keeping silent about a matter does not disprove anything; on the contrary, it provides a lie with the hallmark of truthfulness.

A concrete example of this is the fact that for some time now there has been talk among our citizens about some people having abused their rank for personal enrichment at the expense of society [possibly a reference to the involvement of high-ranking party and state officials in the Babinsky affair, which Czechoslovak media have not yet disclosed]. This may well be a case of slinging mud at the people whose names are bandied about. However, a reply is not forthcoming and the hostile rumor mill profits from it. I am chairman of a CPCZ primary organization. How can I take a stand against this? Again, I can only speak in general terms. In other words, what

we need is not only glasnost concerning something that is deemed fit, but truth about everything, even about unpleasant things, and in time, including the appropriate conclusions.

And now about the second principle. Glasnost does not mean just talking about a matter, but it must result in a solution. [passage omitted] Without a concrete solution, glasnost becomes pointless and, on the contrary, contributes to misinformation. In other words, it deepens doubts about the ability of the leadership to run its sector or department.

Goals, Costs, Delay of Ecology Program Noted

AU111431 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jan 87 p 2

[CTK report: "A Difficult Yet Feasible Task"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK)—It is estimated that in the advanced states of central Europe, which includes our Republic, environmental damage represents between 5 and 10 percent of the national income. At the same time it is known that by expending between 1 and 2 percent of national income it is possible to forestall roughly one-half of this damage. [passage omitted]

Czechoslovakia's basic strategic target is to alleviate the trend toward deterioration of the environment in the current 5-year plan, to halt the further devastation of the environment by the year 1995, and to achieve, by the end of the millennium, the same situation as existed at the turn of the sixties and seventies. The roads toward this target are delineated in the "Principles of the State Concept of the Enhancement and Protection of the Environment." Accumulation of water is to increase from 15 to 25 percent and the pollution of surface water is to decline 13 percent. Emissions of sulfur dioxide to the atmosphere should be reduced 30 percent by 1995 and by an additional 20 percent by the year 2000. Emissions of solid pollutants and of nitrogen oxide should be reduced to one-half of their current level.

Yet this target, the attainment of which will cost almost Kcs120 billion, constitutes by no means the ecological optimum. That is why measures to improve the state of the environment cannot be limited just to passive investments, and why the transition to an active solution has become essential. Measures of this nature include, first and foremost, zero-waste or low-waste technological processes. [passage omitted]

Although ways of forestalling deleterious influences are known, the measures adopted thus far have not permitted a marked improvement in the state of the environment. Crucial tasks are still not being met and educational work trails behind the needs. [passage omitted] A check carried out by the CSSR People's Control Committee revealed, for example, that the provisions for the tasks of this 5-year plan in the sector of water purity are inadequate. The start of construction of 51 projects is between 1 and 3 years behind schedule. These include, inter alia, the effluent treatment plants in Bratislava-Petrzalka, Ostrava, Usti nad Orlici, Velke Mezirici, and Partizanske. The planned volume of comprehensive housing construction and the allocated investment funds for effluent treatment plants are also in disharmony. The elimination of effluent for 202,000 apartments to be built up to 1990 is not provided for. This means that new housing construction will aggravate the environment as the extent of pollution will exceed the contribution of the implementation of the CSSR ecology program.

To achieve, by the end of the century, the environmental standard that existed in our republic at the turn of the sixties and seventies will thus not be an easy task. But experts agree that it is feasible. However, it is absolutely essential that the tasks really be met within set deadlines, and that they are not deferred from one year to another. [passage omitted]

Gustav Husak Honored on 75th Birthday

LD071736 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front of Czechoslovakia, the Presidium of the Federal Assembly, and the Federal Government today organized a comradely meeting in the Prague Castle. The meeting was in honor of the 75th birthday of Gustav Husak, president of the Republic and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

Together with Comrade Gustav Husak, the meeting was attended by Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and other members of the party central committee presidium: Ladislav Adamec, Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Jozef Lenart. Also attending were candidate members of the party Central Committee Presidium: Jan Tojtik, Josef Haman, Vladimir Herman, Miloslav Hruskovic, Ignac Janak, and Frantisek Pitra; secretaries of the party Central Committee: Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Poeldnik; and members of the CPCZ Cental Committee Secretariat: Zdenek Hjoreni, Marie Kabrhelova, and Miroslav Zavadil; as well as Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

Also present at the meeting were: heads of CPCZ Central Committee departments, members of the Central Committee Presidium of the National Front of Czechoslovakia, representatives of the Federal Assembly, deputy premiers and ministers of the Federal Government, members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium, representatives of the Czech National Council and the Slovak National Councils, the Czech and Slovak Governments, and members of the leadership of the Party Central Control and Auditing Commission. Also present were representatives of other political parties and social organizations of the National Front, party, and state

organs of Prague, Bratislava, and Regions of the Republic, central organs of mass media, science and education, culture and art, heroes of socialist labor from industry and the agricultural and food processing complex, national and meritorious artists, representatives of Czechoslovak youth, and best sportsmen.

Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, made a speech at the beginning of the meeting. On behalf of the party Central Committee and on behalf of all those present, he congratulated Comrade Gustav Husak on his important birthday. I am convinced, Comrade Jakes said, that I am expressing feelings of Czechoslovak Communists and all people if I take the opportunity of this festive moment for the appreciation of your great work that you have done, in the almost 60 years of your activity in the communist movement, for the cause of the party, the working class, and working people. We thank you, dear Comrade Husak, with our whole heart for it. Your revolutionary activity, Milos Jakes went on to say, since your youth devoted to the struggle for progress and social justice, for freedom of our nations, for the victory of socialism in our country is an inseparable part of the history of our party and the socialist society. I would like, above all, to single out your acgivity as the head of our party Central Committee—the post to which you were elected at its session in April 1969.

Under your leadership, the party and the society overcame a deep crisis and entered the path of progressive development. The 19 years of your work in the highest party office, said Comrade Milos Jakes, was marked by the selfless work of the peoples, creative activity towards all-around development of our society, towards mastering new tasks. During their implementation we have attained great successes. In spite of a number of problems, we have progressed significantly on the path of socialist construction, we have accumulated valuable experience and created a reliable basis for tackling demands of a new stage of the formulation to which you have significantly contributed. Your work rightly was praised at the December session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Your life is an example of devotion to the cause of the party and the people, of a creative attitude to tasks, and of loyalty to Leninist principles, said Comrade Jakes. In the awareness of our people, he went on, you are inscribed as a faithful friend of the USSR who tirelessly strives for the reinforcement of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and cooperation, deepening cooperation with all socialist countries and with peace-loving and progressive forces in the world. Your loyalty to principles, openness, and personal modesty are an example for us, underlined Comrade Milos Jakes. You rightly enjoy the trust and respect of our people, the authority of the fraternal countries and the entire international progressive general public. This is manifested also by the high awards and order which you have been given in the past and on your jubilee today, too.

On the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium you have been given again the highest state order—the Order of Klement Gottwald—by the Presidium of the Federal Assembly. With all of my heart I congratulate you, dear Comrade Husak, on the award on behalf of the Party Central Committee and all those present and also on my own behalf. I wish you the best of health, personal happiness, joy over the achievements of joint work, good cheer, and contentment.

We are convinced that you will continue, in the highest state office of president of the Republic, and also as a member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, to make significant contributions to settling the demanding tasks which are before us in the work for the well-being and peaceful life of our people.

Milos Jakes, general secretary of the party Central Committee, then acquainted those present with a congratulatory letter from the CPCZ Central Committee to Comrade Husak on his 75th birthday.

Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, then announced that the Presidium of the Federal Assembly, on the proposal of the Presidium of the party Central Committee, evaluated the exceptional merits of Comrade Gustav Husak for the CPCZ and the construction of socialism in our country by bestowing on him the Order of Klement Gottwald for the building of the socialist homeland.

On behalf of the deputies of all three legislative bodies, the Federal Assembly and the Czech and Slovak National Councils, he congratulated Comrade Gustav Husak on this high social appraisal and on his birthday and wished him long life, the best of health, and further successes at work. Then he handed over to Comrade Gustav Husak the Order of Klement Gottwald.

The president of the Republic was then given flowers from Hero of Socialist Labor Ludmila Tasikova, a worker from the ceramic enterprise in Rakovnik.

Supreme Soviet, CC Fete Husak

LD091536 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet have sent to CSSR President Gustav Husak a letter of congratulations on his 75th birthday.

The letter says: Your life has been an example of dedicated service to the interests of the people, unshakeable faithfulness to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. The Soviet people honor, in your person, a representative of the glorious generation of Communists who were dedicated in their struggle against fascism, stood at the birth of the new Czechoslovak state, who worked and are working hard for the implementation of the ideals of socialism.

You played a significant role in defending the revolutionary values, in working out and implementing the course, aimed at the resolute national policy through socialism, at the development of the economy, culture, and living standards of the working people. By virtue of your theoretical and political work, you have gained authority in the international communist and workers' movement.

We particularly appreciate all that you did for the development and strengthening of close cooperation of our parties and the friendship and cooperation of the peoples of the USSR and Czechoslovakia, says the congratulations telegram of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet to Gustav Husak.

Supreme Soviet Awards Lenin Order

LD091235 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Text] USSR: A decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet was published in Moscow today on awarding the highest Soviet distinction to Comrade Gustav Husak.

The presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has awarded the Order of Lenin to Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR, on his 75th birthday for merit in developing fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the USSR and for his great personal contribution towards strengthening peace and socialism.

The decree was signed by Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Tengiz Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

RUDE PRAVO Outlines Space Research Projects

AU081429 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jan 87 p 1

[CTK report: "Our Share in Space Research"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)—Interkosmos, the program for the peaceful research and use of space, is focusing, within the framework of the multilateral cooperation among the 10 socialist countries, on 5 main scientific-research disciplines. These are space physics, meteorology, communications, biology, medicine, and the research of the earth from space. Czechoslovakia, too, plays an important role in carrying out these tasks.

For the next period, roughly by 1990, the Czechoslovak space physics working group is preparing special instruments for new projects—Phobos, the Active One [Aktivni], Apex, and Interbol. The Phobos project will concentrate on the combined research of the sun, interplanetary space, Mars, and its Phobos moon. The Apex, the Active One, and Interbol projects have actually come into being on the basis of findings from the flight of the first Czechoslovak satellite, the Magion, which was a subsatellite of the Interkosmos-18 satellite. The measuring of various data from two orbital points acquitted itself well. Therefore, our and Soviet scientists have prepared further projects that will concentrate on the research into what is occurring in the space between the sun and the earth, and its influence on the ionosphere and magnetosphere.

The Active One and Apex are experiments based on the principle of actively influencing processes ongoing in the atmosphere and the lower stratum of the earth's magnetosphere with the help of an excited electromagnetic field. For each project one so-called main maternal [materska] satellite of the Prognoz type, which will have one subsatellite is being prepared. These are being built by Czechoslovak scientists. The Interbol project is, from the scientific point of view, the most interesting, but also most complex of the projects. Its essence is the research into the linkages between the earth's external and internal magnetosphere and the influence of the so-called solar wind. Therefore an experiment is being prepared with a system of two main satellites and two subsatellites. The subsatellites, dubbed C-2, are being developed by the Ionosphere Department of the Geophysical Institute attached to the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. The new Czechoslovak satellites will be heavier than Magion was. The skeleton made of lightened aluminum alloys will weigh about 10 kg; when fitted with instruments, which will be internationally produced. It will weigh about 40 kg.

RUDE PRAVO Notes 'Run' on Gorbachev Book

AU081432 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jan 87 p 4

[Question and answer in the "Do You Need Advice?" column: "Mikhail Gorbachev's Book"]

[Text] [Question] When will the reprint [dotisk] of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's book "Restructuring and the New Thinking for Our Country and the Whole World" be published? Will it be on the book market in sufficient quantity? Why does it take such a long time when the book was translated and published in great editions in all Western states? We are bragging something terrible about having published 25,000 copies... From Engineer M. V., Prague 4th District.

[Answer] Mikhail Gorbachev's book in Czech language had an edition of "only" more than 25,000 copies, but that was the first edition, which was immediately sold out, and the RUDE PRAVO Printing Enterprise continued reprinting it. A further 20,000 copies were ready for the Svoboda publishing house before Christmas. The third part of the edition—an additional 50,000 copies—will come on the market sometime in January.

The reader's question is not quite correct. The book by the Soviet representative has not yet been published "in all Western states." The author states in the book's introduction that the book was written upon the request of American publishers, and they also had priority rights as regards publishing it. The Svoboda publishing house started translating it after the book was published in Russian by the Publishing House of Political Literature in Moscow, that is, at the beginning of November. Readers got the Czech translation in their hand for the first time on Friday, 11 November, in essence, 5 weeks after the Russian edition. The printing works printed the aforementioned first edition in 16 workdays. And that is really something to praise.

Agreement Signed With U.S. for Inspections
AU081332 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jan 87 p 1

[CTK report: "Agreement on Inspections Between the CSSR and the United States"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)—In connection with the Soviet-American treaty on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles, the Governments of the CSSR and the United States agreed on carrying out inspections on Czechoslovak territory.

On the basis of this agreement, which will come into force at the same time as the Soviet-American treaty, U.S. inspectors will be permitted to carry out verification [kontrola] at the relevant facilities in Czechoslovakia.

The exchange of notes between the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the U.S. Embassy in Prague on carrying out these inspections took place on 5 January 1988.

Foreign Ministry Rejects Israeli Action
AU111426 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jan 88 p 7

[CTK report: "Gross Violation of International Law; From the Statement of the Spokesman of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the Situation in the Arab Territories Occupied by Israel"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)—The mass demonstrations of the Arab population in the territories occupied by Israel on the Jordan's West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and Jerusalem have been going on for 3 weeks now. This is really a popular uprising by the Palestinians against the Israeli occupation and the reprisals by the authorities. The situation of the Palestinian population in the occupied territories has been recognized as being extremely untenable—even by official representatives of a number of Western countries, and constitutes a most shocking violation of the fundamental human rights, Dusan Rovensky, spokesman of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said on Thursday [7 January]

D. Rovensky said further, among other things, that the Israeli authorities' action is a gross violation of international law designed to intimidate the Palestinian people, and is at sharp variance with the Geneva accord of 12 August 1949 on the protection of civilians during war. Article 49 of this accord, which Israel ratified in 1951, forbids any resettlement and deportation of persons from an occupied territory to the territory of another state.

We categorically protest against this illegal Israeli action. We call on its government to fulfill its obligations arising from the Geneva accord on the protection of civilians during war and to accede without delay to a just settlement of the Palestinian question by means of convening an international conference which constitutes the only realistic way out as regards the solution of the critical situation in the occupied territories and the entire Middle East crisis.

We are convinced that not only the extremely urgent necessity of a just solution of the Palestinian question requires this, but that this also corresponds to the genuine interests of the Israeli people, as well as to the acute need to establish lasting peace in the Middle East and to the interests of peace and security throughout the world.

Leaders Congratulate PRK on National Day
AU11424 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jan 88 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK)—CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary Milos Jakes, CSSR President Gustav Husak, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK], and Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of their country's national day—the ninth anniversary of Victory Day and the promulgation of the PRK:

Dear comrades; on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Government and the people of the CSSR, we are sending you, the KPRP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Cambodian people cordial comradely greetings and most sincere congratulations on your country's national day—the ninth anniversary of the Victory Day and the promulgation of the PRK.

We, in the CSSR, value the successes which are being achieved by the Cambodian people under KPRP's leadership in the reconstruction and development of the economic, political, and cultural life, and in the defense of the revolutionary achievements. We appreciate and fully suport the constructive efforts of the PRK Government for a just political settlement of the Cambodian issue through national reconciliation.

The peace policy of the PRK which, in close cooperation with the SRV and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, strives for political settlement of the problems in Southeast Asia and for transforming that part of the world into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation, is an important contribution to the improvement of the international situation in Asia and the Pacific, to the establishment of a general system of international security.

We note with pleasure that relations of friendship and fruitful comradely cooperation are successfully developing between our parties and countries. We are firmly convinced that the unshakable friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the CSSR and the PRK will also continue to develop in the future for the benefit of the people of the two countries.

Esteemed comrades, we wish you and all Cambodian people much success in the construction and defense of your country, as well as in our common struggle for peace and progress in the world.

Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly; Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs; the Central, Committee of the CSSR National Front, and the Central Council of Trade Unions have sent congratulatory telegrams to their counterparts.

CPCZ CC Congratulates Argentinian CP

AU112038 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jan 88 p 1

["z"-signed report: "Greetings Telegram to Argentina"]

[Text] Prague (z)—The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a greetings telegram to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina on the 70th anniversary of its founding. The telegram says that, regardless of the difficult conditions, since its foundation the Communist Party of Argentina has always stood at the head of the Argentinian people's struggle for national sovereignty, democracy, and better living conditions. With its principled policy, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, it gained recognition and a firm place in the world communist movement.

The telegram expresses the conviction that the cooperation between the CPCZ and the Communist Party of Argentina will continue to develop successfully.

Leaders Public Appearances 23-29 December

AU311303 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak from 24 to 30 December report the following public appearances of CSSR leaders (source, date, and page number of each report is given in parentheses);

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, received Canadian Ambassador Barry Mawhinney in Prague on 25 December. (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Dec 87 p 2)

Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, awarded Miroslav Strek, general director of the High-Voltage Electrical Engineering Plants economic production unit of Prague, the Order of Labor on the occasion of the latter's 60th birthday, in Prague on 29 December. (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Dec 87 p 2)

Honecker Continues Visit To Paris 7 Jan

Mitterrand Hosts Dinner, Offers Toast

LD072335 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2139 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Text] Paris 7 Jan ADN—The text of the toast by the president of the French Republic, Francois Mitterrand, during the official dinner he gave on the occasion of the visit by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, is as follows:

I am pleased to receive you here in the Elysee Palace at the end of the first day of your state visit to France. I welcome you and your delegation. Your presence here this evening, the first talks that we had with one another this afternoon and those that you will hold in the next few days with responsible officials of my country represent significant progress in relations between our two states. For me it is also a sign of the desire for reconciliation between French and Germans, all Germans, wherever they may be, which from now on can overcome the vicisitudes of history.

I have been told that you already know Paris, because here almost 50 years ago you organized the resistance of your fellow citizens against National Socialism. Both of us spent our youth in the first half of this century, at a time when Germans and French fought one another twice, because Europe denied that which had made its strength and greatness and tore itself apart. Only the courage of the resistance fighters saved it from total collapse. You paid for your decisions and convictions with 10 years in prison. Others did not survive or came back branded forever by the horror. These victims allow our generation to better appreciate the value of the regained peace which Europe has been enjoying for over 40 years.

France and the German Democratic Republic can agree easily on the target of the preservation of peace. This is a minimum requirement that no one questions. What we are striving for in our divided Europe is a better peace, which does not consist solely of the absence of hostilities. We want less threat and more trust, less weaponry and more security.

It is not weapons which stifle trust, but rather the absence of trust which leads to the accumulation of weapons. And what had fed mistrust more since the end of the war than the division of Europe?

Anyone who sincerely wants peace must make serious efforts for the restoration of trust. You should know that, on our side, there is no intention of questioning the guarantees of the Helsinki Accord, and there are no polemical or aggressive thoughts behind our actions. But we also expect that in all countries of Europe, there should be constant progress with regard to liberality, the multiplication of contacts, the free exchange of ideas. What a paradox it would be if, at a time when on both sides, and in the common interest, the exchange in goods and merchandise is increasing, the anachronistic barriers which limit the freedom of movement of persons and ideas were not also to be reduced. Trust and security in Europe are inseparable. This is why I want the conference which has met to discuss this issue at Vienna to make progress in both spheres.

As far as disarmament is concerned, it will consolidate peace if it is worldwide and meets the demands of balance and of verification, which help to strengthen the security of all and to avoid creating new tensions. I welcomed the recent signing of the agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union on medium-range missiles as an exceptional and positive result. I expect of the two superpowers that they will not stop halfway, and that the next stage of negotiations will lead to a considerable reduction in their nuclear central arsenals. Over 10,000 nuclear warheads on both sides—that is the source of the overarming.

Europe must not be a silent spectator and passive plaything in East-West relations. The peoples of Europe expect their statesmen to make an active contribution to this debate. Europe's personality must be clearly and plainly expressed, if only because Europe's security interests only coincide incompletely with the interests of the two blocks. It was in this spirit that it mattered to me that the negotiations on conventional forces in Vienna took place between the 35 countries and not between the two alliances. And this is also the government's view. It is my wish that a stable and verifiable balance is achieved in this sphere which precludes a surprise attack, and that the elimination of chemical weapons is also achieved. It is the first time since the end of the war that the European countries are addressing considerations as to how they can ensure their security with a lower level of armament. Who would not be glad of this? I know the role played by the GDR in these considerations, and what interest it accords to disarmament in view of its geographical location.

Nevertheless, we must guard against deceptive illusions. For 40 years, Europe has been living without war. Who could take an oath that the nuclear deterrent is not also an important reason for this war-free situation? And who today can propose a substitute solution which offers the same guarantees? Our country, France, threatens no one. I stress this emphatically. It bases its security on the minimum limit of credibility. It will continue to do so and thus to support the disarmament process.

Together with trust and security, cooperation forms the third wing of the triptych which must provide the basis for the peace for which our peoples long in this divided Europe which we have inherited.

Regarding cooperation, France and the GDR have already covered a good deal of ground. For 15 years, in the course of meetings between our government members, we have built up a political dialogue which is today crowned by your presence in Paris.

Our economic relations have also made progress, even if from time to time there have been reverses. But the results of the last 2 years are encouraging. We are on the right path. We can yet achieve more, for that is in our common interest. The presence of Herr Mittag and Herr Beil at your side tonight is, for me, a sign of the importance which you yourself attach to our economic cooperation, and the presence of numerous French enterprise heads shows that it is also of a common interest here.

What we have achieved in the cultural sphere is also of considerable importance. In France and in the GDR, we have set up cultural centers which, I would like to stress, carry out excellent work. We had the pleasure of seeing productions by Ruth Berghaus in the Paris Opera. Jean-Claude Casadessus has conducted your Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra. Last June, the "Semaine des Belles Etrangeres" in Paris was devoted to nine writers from the GDR, and this brought the literature of your country closer to the French people, who have been discovering it in recent years.

In precisely this spirit of cooperation, Patrice Chereau and Heiner Mueller have placed their talents jointly at the service of the Amandiers Theater and recently at that of the French cultural center.

Building on these successful attempts, we should make efforts to arouse in a greater number of creative artists of the two countries a desire to become acquainted with one another and to deepen their exchange.

We should also broaden out, and go beyond the large cities, in order to make you better acquainted with the France of today, and to let the French see the GDR with different eyes.

People only get to know one another when they speak the same language. The quality of our relations depends on this. We would be happy if French instruction in the GDR was as widespread as German language instruction is in France.

By better understanding the differences between us, we build a path to drawing closer together, and that which today seems to be rigid can develop. Must we settle for explaining to our children that this division, which recent history forced upon us, but which is denied by the geography, the culture, and the common recollections of the peoples of Europe, is unalterable and insurmountable?

We will need much patience and care to bring this horizon, which has been rigid for 40 years, into motion step-by-step. But it is also our responsibility as French people, as Germans on this side and the other side of the Elbe, to rebuild with the other nations in East and West a Europe in which one can live and which carries hope within it because it has overcome its divisions. For this we must place more emphasis on what complements than on what is different.

The young people have in their way already surmounted these dividing walls, because they emulate the same fashion trends: I know that they like rock music in the GDR as they do in France. But this is a way of expressing the need for a common language and common values. On the day when Europe finds its way back fully and completely to its history and culture, when all nations throughout the continent make their contributions together, our young people will no longer need to seek on foreign shores that which satisfies their wishes and curiosity.

France wants the construction of Europe and wants to banish the effects of World War II finally to the past. My country maintains deep and solid relations with the Federal Republic of Germany and cherishes the wish to effect reconciliation with all Germans; it also wants to continue the dialogue with the GDR.

One cannot forget the past, just as one can equally not erase from the memory of the French the recollection of the heroic efforts of all those Germans who, like you, Mr Chairman of the Council of State, fought against National Socialism. At that time, the spirit of freedom inspired all resistance fighters—regardless of their convictions—in their fight against the same enemy. It is also this spirit which, for almost 2 centuries, has characterized our understanding of a pluralistic democracy, and of citizen's rights. May it once again become the common property of the whole of Europe. How would it be conceivable for the Europeans to unite for peace if they are not united for freedom?

It is my wish that your visit to Paris will guide France and the GDR along the path of a new understanding, in the interest of our two states, of Europe, and of peace. We are both aware of how heavy the realities weigh, and of how much vigor is necessary in order to break out of old thought stereotypes. We must also understand how to seize the chances which our times offer, or to create them if they do not arise automatically. For our part we are ready for this.

I raise my glass to your health, Mr Chairman of the Council of State, to the health of all who are close to you, to that of all members of your delegation, to your people, to whom I turn first, and to the happy development of relations between France and the GDR.

Honecker Responds

LD080204 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2237 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Text] Paris, 7 Jan (ADN)—The following is the text of the toast by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR

Council of State, at the official banquet hosted by President Francois Mitterrand on the occasion of his state visit to the French Republic.

It is my sincere desire to cordially thank you once again for the impressive reception which has been accorded to me and to my entourage in Paris. I willingly accepted your invitation to visit France at the beginning of 1988, a country which has given continuous momentum to mankind's progress by means of the revolutionary ideas of Diderot's enlightenment and other encyclopedists, the storming of the Bastille on 14 July 1789, and the Paris Commune.

The 200th anniversary of the Great French revolution will also be marked in the GDR with appropriate tributes. "Liberty, equality, and fraternity" are values which have since that time played a dynamic role in the history of the nation which can no longer be ignored. They are maxims for our actions.

As a politically active and economically, scientific-technologically, and culturally developed country, France enjoys great respect among the world's peoples. Its voice is important for resolving fundamental issues on which the future of the entire globe absolutely depends. This is why, Mr President, we attach particular importance to the exchange of views with you, at a moment which is very important for international development.

At precisely this time and in view of the results—assessed unanimously all over the world as historic—of the summit between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, political dialogue is vital. It is right to take the opportunity offered and permanently open up a way leading away from the arms race and toward trust, detente, and disarmament, toward improving the international situation.

Where the world heads in the future will, in large measure, be influenced by the collaboration of the states of our continent, the large, the medium-sized, and the small. This refers equally to our two countries with their exposed geographical positions in Europe, their historical experiences, and their responsibility.

The people of the GDR will never forget that the French people suffered much under Hitler's fascism and German militarism. As long as 35 years ago Wilhelm Pieck, the first president of our state, stressed that the GDR would "never ever tolerate a war being waged again from the German side against the French people." We act in accordance with this. From German soil, only peace may emanate.

I well remember various demonstrations at the beginning of the thirties in Paris, in which I took part. They had as their aim the awakening and mobilization of international public opinion in view of the danger of war looming from Hitler's fascism. At that time, the people did not manage to avert their impending fate. The overthrow of the barbaric fascism of Hitler was only possible by means of the joint opposition of the anti-Hitler coalition and the self-sacrificing antifascist resistance of all of Europe.

The experiences which you, Mr President, and I collected in that struggle place a great responsibility on us. Is it not our duty to think through these lessons of history in a new way today, when the questions of war and peace have moved into the nuclear dimension? Did not the great French mathematician, physicist, and philosopher Descartes advise as far back as the early 17th century on freeing ourselves from outdated ideas for once in our life, for the sake of truth? Does not our dialogue set signals that we should put aside what divides us and many outmoded traditions in favor of a broad coalition of all forces of peace, reason, and realism? Different social orders and ideologies should not be an obstacle here.

We owe it to the generations living today and those of the future to preserve the peace won at the expense of so many victims and to advance along the path of disarmament without hesitation or reservations. It is true that the results of the December summit in Washington do not yet eliminate the danger of a war from our life. However, the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the scrapping of their medium- and shorter-range missiles is an important first step in the right direction. It opens the door to further, comprehensive disarmament and corresponding controls.

The chances for lasting peace once aspired to by the German philosopher Immanuel Kant, the groundwork for which was laid by Voltaire and Rousseau in their philosophical works, have thus become more favorable. No one has lost anything. All have gained something; hope as well as confidence has been strengthened.

The progress achieved with respect to reducing strategic offensive weapons under adherence to the ABM treaty, the halt to nuclear tests, and the ban on chemical weapons are encouraging. Together with its allies the GDR issued an appeal at the Berlin meeting of the leading representatives of the Warsaw Treaty on 11 December last year to now do everything to ensure that the possibilities opening up for Europe are not once again wasted through the stockpiling and modernization of other weapon types.

I view of its situation on the sensitive dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, in view of the high concentration of armed forces and armaments on either side of that dividing line, the GDR has a special interest in a drastic reduction of conventional weapons as well.

With its allies, the GDR reaffirmed at the Berlin summit its readiness to adhere to the level necessary for defense. It was proposed that the problem of the asymmetries and the imbalances in individual types of weapons be solved by the one who was ahead in reducing them.

We now consider it important at the CSCE review conference in Vienna to finally achieve a mandate for negotaitions on reducing forces and armaments from the Atlantic to the Urals.

In our opinion, regional European steps for reducing confrontation and danger can favorably influence the world situation and promote the disarmament process. Here I would like to point to the proposals tabled by the GDR and the CSSR for a nuclear weapons-free corridor and for a chemical weapons-free zone in Central Europe.

The "corridor" proposal particularly, which as is known goes back to Olof Palme's initiative, could considerably improve the security policy situation in Europe. Along with the withdrawal of tactical nuclear weapons, it also envisions removal of the dual-use carrier systems, and thus a moving apart of significant weapons systems.

The proposal by the Warsaw Pact states to hold consultations with the NATO states on their military doctrines is also an expression of our efforts for safeguarding peace. Such talks could further shape the ideas of a nonaggression capability that both sides should be striving for and create the basis for practical steps in this direction. This would be a further milestone on the road to more stability and trust in international relations.

Our goal remains a nuclear weapons-free world, a world without war and violence. This is why in Berlin the allied socialist states proclaimed their will not to sidestep any type of weapon in disarmament, and all this with comprehensive verification and inspection, which the people and the government of our republic approve of by means of a sovereign decision.

We want to continue to help build the common home of Europe. The Helsinki Final Act, which is based on the results of World War II and postwar developments, is a good basis for its house rules. However different the social systems, the ideologies, and the political positions may be, there is a common interest in the survival of mankind, in a peaceful future. All peoples need peace.

Mr President, we can state with satisfaction that relations between the GDR and the French Republic, characterized by mutual respect and a respect for realities, have taken on a distinct upward trend. They are developing for the good of the two peoples and they make clear the life force of the policy of peaceful coexistence. In this, dialogue between the two states plays an outstanding role in cultivating trust.

Extensive, ever closer economic and scientific-technological cooperation is taking a firm place in our relations. By means of multifarious cultural exchange at a high level, such as the work of our two cultural centers in Berlin and Paris, mutual acquaintance and understanding between our peoples is being fostered. Even though our countries are not immediate neighbors, we nevertheless are cultivating good-neighborly relations.

In our cooperation, much has been achieved to justify satisfaction and confidence. This deserves to be carefully guarded as a factor in stability and responsibility on our continent, and to be expanded to the benefit of the two peoples. I am strengthened in this view by our constructive exchange of ideas today.

I invite you to lift your glass with me and to drink to: Your health, Mr President, the well-being of the French people, to joint work for the preservation of peace, to flourishing cooperation between the peoples of the GDR and the French Republic, to the benefit of the European family of peoples, and to the well-being and health of all those present here.

Starts 8 Jan With Raimond Meeting

LD081134 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1016 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] Paris, 8 Jan (ADN)—The development of bilateral relations between the GDR and France was at the center of a talk this morning between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean-Bernard Raimond, at Erich Honecker's residence, the Hotel de Marigny.

During the meeting, Erich Honecker expressed his conviction that relations between the two countries can have a beneficial influence on international developments. This conviction is based on the many years of good experiences in dynamic cooperation, which has been useful for both sides. He spoke in favor of continuing this encouraging development in the future.

In his view, the continuation of political dialogue at the highest levels remains of great importance. The GDR head of state also advocated continuous contacts between the two governments, parliaments, and in the local and social spheres, because in this way mutual understanding can be promoted and trust strengthened. Building on good traditions, economic relations should be further dynamically developed.

Also, cultural exchanges and scientific cooperation would bring both peoples closer. As well as the hitherto regular meetings of foreign ministers, Erich Honecker urged the continuation and intensification of ministerial meetings in the areas of science and technology, agriculture, culture, health, transportation, education and higher education, as well as environmental protection. The conclusion of further agreements and treaties, such as for example on environmental and radiation protection, and on issues relating to inheritance law, could in the end strengthen bilateral relations by basing them on treaties.

Foreign Minister Raimond also expressed his wish for the development of relations between France and the GDR. He expressed satisfaction with the good and broad basis which exists for this. He is convinced that there are good opportunities for further progress in the cultural and economic fields.

During an exchange of views on international issues, the French foreign minister agreed with Erich Honecekr's remarks that the more favorable international climate created by the agreement between the USSR and the United States must be exploided further in order to accelerate the disarmament process which has now begun. What matters above all is to achieve a 50 percent reduction of strategic offensive weapons and to reach a decisive reduction of conventional weapons. He expressed his conviction that goodneighborly relations between states and peoples have a positive influence on the international climate.

The talk took place in an open atmosphere.

On the GDR side, the meeting was attended by Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer; Ambassador Wener Fleck; head of the Western Europe Department Alfred Marter.

Foreign Minister Raimond was accompanied by Jacques Blot, head of the European Department in the French Foreign Ministry; and French Ambassador to the GDR Joelle Timsit.

Lays Wreath at Arc de Triomphe

LD081025 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0952 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Excerpts] Paris, 8 Jan (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today honored the war dead of France by a solemn wreath-laying at the tomb of the unknown soldier under the Arc de Triomphe in Paris.

During the ceremony, at which a troop of the Republican Guard was present and whose flag Erich Honecker saluted, the anthems of both countries were played. [passage omitted]

The GDR head of state was asked to enter his name in the memorial's "Golden Book." Erich Honecker had a friendly conversation with veterans and antifascist fighters.

Meets with Prime Minister Chirac

LD081750 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1128 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Excerpts] Paris, 8 Jan ADN—A unit of the Republican Guard saluted as Erich Honecker arrived on Friday morning at the town hall, for a visit to the mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac. On the steps of the town hall, Mayor Jacques Chirac, who is concurrently the prime minister of France, awaited the guest. Numerous citizens watched the ceremony with keen interest.

In the Gobelin Room, which is reserved for the reception of the highest state guests from abroad, the mayor introduced to the GDR head of state the prefect, the deputy mayors, and the chairmen of the party groups in the city parliament. Erich Honecker gladly complied with a request to sign a commemorative parchment to mark his visit.

Cavalrymen of the Republican Guard with swords drawn lined the broad steps to the banqueting chamber of the town hall. Some 800 guests were gathered there, especially invited by the mayor to meet the GDR head of state. Also present was the diplomatic corps with its doyen, the Apostolic Nuncio Monsignor Angelo Felici. Representatives of the Paris citizens of parties and social organizations, of the economy, of science and culture, and of GDR citizens working in France were also invited. Then Jacques Chirac addressed a speech to his guest, to which Erich Honecker replied.

It is an honor and pleasure for me to be able to welcome the chairman of the State Council at the Paris town hall, Jacques Chirac said in his welcome speech. He wished Erich Honecker all the best for 1988 on behalf of the citizens of Paris and on his own behalf. The mayor expressed his satisfaction about the presence of Erich Honecker in the heart of Paris, which is traditionally open to the whole world, to all ideas and people, and which Mr Honecker knows well, since he has already been here three times.

Paris can be proud of the fact that for several centuries it has exerted a prominent influence on the thinking and the fate of Europe. The enlightenment and the revolution, the 200th anniversary of which falls next year, are all bonds which have been tied between Paris and German intellectuals and artists. It is remarkable that these bonds have survived the horror of three conflicts which followed almost immediately upon each other. Immediately after the World War I Heinrich Mann wrote: "It is my heartfelt wish that we French and German writers should get to know each other better and, if possible, unite against the destructive forces in both our countries."

Erich Honecker himself had used his stay in Paris in the thirties to make the acquaintance of such famous literary figures as Romain Rolland, Henri Barbusse, and Andre Gide, said Jacques Chirac.

Today more than ever Paris intends to remain a cultural center of Europe, of a single and yet divided Europe. And which city better symbolizes the present situation in Europe than Berlin. The wall which divides Berlin in two and which, he hopes, will one day fall, just as the city walls of the fortified cities of long ago became superfluous and fell, reminds one that the division of the

continent is not just simply an intellectual concept but a painful reality. It is this reality which the peoples of Europe have to overcome in the near future, otherwise all the summits, negotiations, and agreements on disarmament are pure illusion. Peace does not rest merely on the counting of troops and missiles, it grows from the will to remove obstacles, to multiply contacts, and to expand exchanges. This means that Europe and Berlin must again become what they should never have stopped being: an expression of historical and cultural community, a privileged place of dialogue and creative activity.

As regards France, it will continue to play a prime role in respect to the relations between the two parts of Europe, by taking an active role in the present discussions and remaining true to the great principles proclaimed by General de Gaulle: national independence, solidarity with the alliance partners, and dialogue with neighbors in the East.

Jacques Chirac pointed out that Erich Honecker is the first head of state whom he has received in the town hall in 1988. He was pleased about that. The presence of Erich Honecker is proof of the good relations that France and the GDR have created together in the past 15 years, and that in spite of the well-known differences in their views of democracy.

The trip to Paris of the State Council chairman is also a sign of a readiness for dialogue which he shared and which he was sure would help to bring the divided halves of Europe closer together. Finally, the visit will also doubtless mark the start of a new stage on the path of mutual relations.

He hopes, Jacques Chirac went to say, that trade, which has not yet fully exhausted the possibilities in the two economies, will be further developed. Trade figures have doubled within 7 years, and during the last 15 years the responsible enterprises in both countries have learned to cooperate. But this fruitful cooperation can still be expanded and deepened. He would like to wish Herr Mittag and Herr Beil, whose presence he welcomed, great success in their negotiations with their French counterparts.

Jacques Chirac said: We will also get to know each other better, and I am sure, Mr State Council Chairman, that you are especially committed to this better mutual understanding. Since you were born in the Saar region yourself, you yourself have experienced all the trials, but also all the blessings, that are characteristic of a border region. [passage omitted: cultural bonds between France and the GDR; Weimar as a cultural center in past times]

The opening of cultural centers in Paris and Berlin, the numerous German-French encounters, and the agreements that have been signed in recent years, have already shown favorable effects. [passage omitted: cultural and sporting contacts; GDR young people are learning French from French rock music] I hope very much that your young people will want to learn our language, he said. We are prepared to work with you to awaken this interest, and as the mayor of Paris it will always be a pleasure for me to receive them in our capital. [passage omitted: past Franco-German bonds]

Today France has formed close links with the FRG. It would now also like to have deeper relations with the GDR, which shares the same history as France, but from which it differs in its economic and social order.

In conclusion, Jacques Chirac said: At the beginning of this new year of 1988 it is my wish, Mr State Council Chairman, that we use your visit here to find ways and means to give concrete shape to these efforts, and of course I would like to add to this my best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the citizens of the GDR.

In his reply Erich Honecker expressed his pleasure at being the guest at this festive reception by the mayor of Paris in the venerable town hall. It is an opportunity to meet the representatives and deputies of the French capital and the heads of the diplomatic missions of countries in all the world's continents.

He brought to those present and to the citizens of Paris the warm greetings and best wishes of the people of the GDR. For the people of our country, the name Paris is linked with the best democratic, humanistic, and cultural traditions, Erich Honecker stressed. Paris conveys the image of a metropolis in which in a special way great history was linked with the living present. All this testifies to the genius and industry of the people of the city and of the entire French nation.

Erich Honecker said that he understands very well from his own experience the extent and the magnitude of the responsibility which the head of the city and the city's elected representatives bear. Here he was thinking about the high demands made today on municipal policy, but also about such difficult tasks as the cultivation and preservation of the rich cultural heritage, especially that of the historical cultural sites and monuments and the numerous world famous art, science, and research institutions.

Only a few of the world's cities can show so many historical events that have influenced the progress of mankind. Paris is not only the metropolis of a modern industrial country, and France's political and intellectual center. Paris is the city in which with the French Revolution, the door to a new age, was thrown open with the slogan "Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite."

Erich Honecker said: "We in the GDR, too will celebrate in 1989 the 200th anniversary of this world historical event in worthy fashion. The ideas of the French Revolution have inspired the progressive forces in Germany in the striving for freedom, democracy, and human dignity and for social justice and social progress. We

preserve these traditions in our country and are continuing them. In Paris one finds the conspicuous traces of the work of such important German personalities as Karl Marx and Heinrich Heine, who found his second home and final resting place here.

In the anti-fascist German state, it will never be forgotten above all that France took in those persecuted by Hitlerite barbarity and gave them the opportunity for creative work."

Erich Honecker stressed: "With good feelings and deep gratitude I recall my stays in Paris when taking part in anti-fascist demonstrations in the years 1932-1935, when I was able to experience this myself."

Erich Honecker stressed that he wanted, in the former center of French resistance to the fascist occupation, which culminated in the self-liberation of Paris, to commemorate all victims of Nazi barbarity and the best sons and daughters of the French people, with whom we fought, suffered, and triumphed shoulder-to-shoulder in the anti-fascist resistance.

Literally risen from the ruins of World War II, the GDR has passed along a road of reconstruction and social reorganization filled with work. It has developed into an efficient industrial nation, and has built its cities in new beauty, thereby carefully preserving and reconstructing what was historically valuable. The GDR is a state of peaceful work and serves the well-being of people.

Between Berlin and Paris, a multiplicity of contacts and links have grown up in all spheres of life. In the past few months, on the occasion of the 750th anniversary of Berlin, important representatives of cultural life were welcomed in the Schauspielhaus. He was also thinking of the remarkable exhibition of French painting entitled "From Corbet to Cezanne" in the National Gallery of the Berlin state museums.

On the other hand, important GDR artists, theater groups, and orchestras gave guest performances in France, for example the Deutsche Staatsoper and the "Berliner Ensemble" founded by Bertolt Brecht. The "Painting and Graphic Arts in the GDR" exhibition at the Paris Museum of Modern Art received wide acclaim. Not least, the cultural centers of the two countries in Paris and Berlin made valuable contributions to mutual understanding. The tradition of GDR participation at the International Paris Fair goes back decades. It has led to important impulses for the shaping of productive trade and buisiness relations. This broadly-based cooperation serves understanding between our peoples, Erich Honecker underlined. It demonstrates a joint interest in the preservation of peace and in advantageous, mutually beneficial relations. It should continue to be developed in the future.

His state visit offered an opportunity to conduct a fruitful exchange of opinions based on reason and realism, with the highest representatives of France, said Erich Honecker. Here the priority was reaching understanding concerning the contribution of our peoples and states to preventing anuclear inferno and to the further development of constructive and peaceful coexistence in our joint European home.

The cities, too, could achieve much here. Political dialogue and cooperation are instruments to bring about this necessary switch from confrontation to detente, to disarmament and to cooperation. In this sense the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the scrapping of their medium- and shorter-range missiles should be assessed as a historic milestone on the path to a world without war and force.

Once mankind has freed itself from the burden of nuclear and other armaments it will be that much easier to solve its vital problems. The GDR regards peace and disarmament as the most important joint tasks in the nuclear space age and is working to that end.

Erich Honecker concluded with the words: Only peace can assure the captivating, but never vanquished city of Paris a happy future. My best wishes go to the mayor, the elected representatives, and administration of this city for success in solving their responsible tasks for the benefit of Paris and all its citizens.

After the applause for Erich Honecker's address died down, the GDR head of state was introduced to chiefs of diplomatic missions and public figures of the city of Paris. The main topics of the talks which followed the ceremony in the banquet hall were the wide-ranging relations between the two countries and their historic traditions, the developments in the international situation which gave rise to justified optimism in early 1988, the prospects for continuing disarmament, and intensified cooperation between East and West. These were continued between hosts and guests when Erich Honecker and Jacques Chireac withdrew for talks in the Prime Minister's office.

Chirac Gives Banquet

LD081932 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1505 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Excerpts] Paris, 8 Jan (ADN)—Jacques Chirac, prime minister of the French Republic, today gave a banquet in honor of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. Taking part in the gala gathering in the Foreign Ministry building, together with more than 100 guests, were officials in the head of state's entourage. Sitting beside Erich Honecker and his host at the top table in the banqueting hall were Guenter Mittag, Oskar Fischer, and Gerhard Beil. The prime minister awaited Erich Honecker in front of the Foreign Ministry building, where he welcomed him. Members of the Republican Guard gave

the salute. When inside the building, the head of government presented to his guest personages from politics, and from the economic, scientific and cultural worlds who had been invited to the banquet.

During the banquet, Jacques Chirac and Erich Honecker gave toasts expressing the striving of the two states for the further development of bilateral relations in the spirit of peace and international understanding. [passage omitted]

The banquet was attended by French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond; Agriculture Minister Francois Guillaume; and Christian Bergelin, secretary of state to the prime minister in charge of youth and sports. Other guests were senior members of the cabinet and of various sectors of the government; parliamentarians, including Michel Peyret, vice president of the France-GDR group in the National Assembly; and Charles de Cuttoli, vice president of the France-GDR group in the Senate. Also present were Prof Dr Georges Castellan, president of the France-GDR Friendship Society, leading representatives of firms such as AFN-Industrie, Cellier, Sietam, Num Electra Systems, Alsthom, Citroen, Renault, Centrecommerce, Poclain and Creficomex. Presidents, general directors, and directors of economic associations and banks were also invited. Numerous public figures from the cultural sphere included Jacques Bompaire, president of the Society of Archives on Protestantism in France, rectors and professors of universities, opera directors and artists, including Mirielle Mathieu, and journalists and publicists.

After the banquet there were lively talks between Erich Honecker and his host, Jacques Chirac, and public figures from the two countries. The open, constructive atmosphere during the state visit helped the productive development of relations between the GDR and France, and the striving for security and peace in Europe and the world. The prime minister accompanied the GDR head of state to the entrance of the Foreign Ministry and bade farewell to Erich Honecker with best wishes for his personal welfare and his responsible work.

Chirac Toasts Honecker

LD081830 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1522 GMT 8 Jan 88

["Toast by French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac at the official banquet given by him on the occasion of the state visit by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State"—ADN headline]

[Text] Paris, 8 Jan (ADN)—Mr Council of State Chairman,

It is a pleasure for me to receive you in the name of the French Government today and to bid you and your important delegation a warm welcome. We already met once in 1985 on my short visit to Berlin, when I had come in order to present to you France's wish to be the organizer of the 1992 Olympic Games. It is a pleasure for me to be permitted to greet you now in France, a country which you have known since your childhood, since you were born close to the French border, and since you also visited this country many times before the war. Your presence in France today is eloquent testimony to the lively dialogue that our countries conduct with one another. It is evidence of the importance of our relations and of the interest you personally accord to their development.

When, in 1973, our two states decided to establish diplomatic relations, their populations could look back on a long history together in which, to be sure, there had been confrontations, but also—and we should not forget this—many contacts and much enrichment. The French Huguenots pursued by us found a refuge in Brandenburg. Nevertheless, France and the GDR are separated from one another by a differing ideology, and this is not only in respect of our economic and social systems, but also with respect to the status of the city of Berlin, on which our opinions diverge. More than anything, the existence of the wall, which in one and the same city separates families and members of one and the same community, deeply hurts the feelings of all French people.

Nevertheless, in the interests of bilateral relations, and in the quintessential interest of relations between the peoples of Europe, we have sought pragmatic solutions in order to make it possible to introduce a dialogue and to strengthen it, and I believe that we have succeeded in this.

Mr Chairman of the Council of State, in the last 15 years we have achieved much together. Our government members have come to know and value one another. Our enterprises have learned to collaborate, and some of our companies have for a long time had solid and fruitful relations with enterprises in the GDR. They are ready to further expand this cooperation with your country.

To be sure, efforts must still be undertaken in order tthat the growth in our trade is more appropriate to the capabilities of both yours and our industries, and this must be within the framework of the targets on which we agreed on the occasion of the last visit by our foreign trade minister to your country.

In the cultural sphere, exchange has also progressed. The two cultural centers at the hearts of Paris and Berlin offer our citizens the opportunity, corresponding to their desire, to acquaint themselves with cultural life as expressed in each other's country.

But here too, we should consider taking further steps. It is my desire that these centers will be open to an ever larger public and not just remain confined to cities, that our young people will be received in German and French

families and, as I already said at the town hall, that French instruction will increase in the GDR and that more young French people will learn German in secondary schools.

Mr State Council Chairman, your current visit to France is proof of the advances that have already been made. It should however also guarantee a new upturn in our relations and our cooperation in these various areas. I personally attach great importance to it.

Over and above this, however, our contact and dialogue touches on questions central to the destiny of Europe.

You have repeatedly stressed your commitment to peace and your desire to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil. Frenchmen, who suffered heavily in the two wars of this century, recognize the importance of this. We know that you are well aware of the high price of peace in Europe, since you yourself fought against national-socialism and had to pay for that struggle with 10 years' imprisonment.

Our country, France, is committed to peace with body and soul. Having come through the humiliation and tragedies of the occupation from 1939 to 1945, we cannot forget that peace only has meaning in freedom. We cannot forget that there is no freedom without the certainty of being able to defend it. For that reason France has, on General de Gaulle's initiative, equipped itself with the means necessary for safeguarding and guaranteeing the security of its territory and deterring any opponent from attacking its independence and freedom.

In this sense we are striving with all our might, like you, to make war on our continent impossible once and for all. However we are also convinced that such a policy must not consist of eliminating nuclear deterrence, which has preserved peace on our continent for over 40 years. Disarmament is not an end in itself. It must above all be aimed at providing greater security, and thus the opportunity of reducing imbalances and eliminating over-armament. France therefore welcomes the INF agreement recently signed by the two largest military powers as an extremely important step on the path to an improved and better guaranteed security. We are however also counting on these states agreeing on a comprehensive reduction of their main nuclear arsenals. But we believe that the discussions that have started on the reduction of the imbalance in conventional armed forces in Europe and the elimination of chemical weapons are undoubtedly a further priority. We will support any initiative and any idea aimed at overcoming confrontation between the blocs, in line with our tradition and the initiatives seized by General de Gaulle over 20 years ago.

Mr Council of State Chairmen, I would not like to fail to point out here that over and above disarmament, Europe's essential concern is to create between East and West not only closer relations but a genuine climate of trust. No doubt more frequent exchanges can promote this development. After your visit to the FRG and your talks with Federal Chancellor Kohl your present visit to France, Mr Council of State Chairman, is doubtless a contribution toward creating greater confidence on our continent. Furthermore, and I welcome this, you have with your policy which you have been pursuing for a number of years and which enables the citizens of your country to travel more frequently to Western Europe, embarked on a path we would like to see. There remains thus the wall which divides Berlin in such an inhumane way and the demolition of which must form one important stage in the reestablishment of this confidence.

Indeed, Europe makes sense only—and confidence-building can take place only—when all the obstacles restricting the free exchange of ideas and the freedom of peoples are abolished, for these obstacles contradict our most time-honored traditions and the historic greatness of our continent. Europe must once again become a place of exchanges, of travel, and of mutual enriching as it has been for centuries. This is the real origin of the flourishing and the prosperity of the great cities in your and my country.

We do not want a Europe bristling with barbed wire. We do not want a Europe entrenched. Europe is our common homeland, Mr Council of State Chairman. Let us, while taking into account the personalities and differences of one another, contribute to returning to Europe its former face, help to give it back this unity in diversity which has always been its strength and richness.

Finally, as Europeans, we will not forget the rest of the world. We, the developed countries, despite all the difficulties confronting us, have an inescapable duty to solidarity with the developing countries. One part of our world, above all in Africa, is at present sinking into poverty and despair. That we must not permit. How dare we still claim that all peoples are born with the same rights, when we, the developed countries in the East and West, are unable to release the necessary resources in order to challenge poverty effectively?

Mr Council of State Chairman, since you too are worried about the increasingly deteriorating situation of many developing countries, I have no doubt that in this we will be able to find not only a common objective but also a new area for our cooperation.

Look, Mr Council of State Chairman, your country and mine share a whole range of concerns and worries. My intention was to explain to you quite openly on the occasion of your visit our expectations, hopes, and views, commensurate with a view of our continent which is the legacy of General de Gaulle and in continuation of the long series of European historic moments. That, Mr Council of State Chairman, is the importance and weight we attach to your visit.

I raise my glass to the health of Mr Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, and to the health of the honorable delegation members who accompany him. I raise my glass in honor of the friendship between the French Republic and the GDR, and to the prospect of greater European unity.

Honecker Responds With Toast

LD081655 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1451 GMT 8 Jan 88

["Toast by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, during the official luncheon given by Jacques Chirac, prime minister of the French Republic, on 8 January 1988 on the occasion of Honecker's state visit to the French Republic"—ADN headline]

[Text] Paris, 8 Jan (ADN)—Erich Honecker's toast during the official luncheon has the following text:

I thank you warmly for your words of welcome and the friendly reception accorded to me and my delegation.

France has made great achievements that have influenced world history. From it, traditions have emanated that continue to this day and that will continue to exist. The contribution of French patriots in the smashing of fascism and in the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition over the brown barbarians has not been forgotten in the GDR. It brought hope and strengthened the belief in the invincibility of the solidarity between peoples in the struggle against war and tyranny.

My country's citizens are preserving the legacy of the anti-fascist resistance. They have friendly feelings toward the French people and hold them in high esteem.

During my state visit to the French Republic, I have confirmed the two sides' desire to refresh the dynamically developing cooperation between our countries. We regard a dialogue, borne by a sense of responsibility between states with different social orders and alliance memberships, as especially urgent and important, precisely in the current international situation, which still gives reason for concern despite encouraging signs.

In the nuclear space age, war or peace is no longer merely a question of destiny for individual countries. It has become an issue of life or death for all mankind. It was the great German scientist and humanist Albert Einstein who pointed out the fundamental change in the world brought by the atom bomb. "A new way of thinking," he said, "is indispensable if mankind is to survive and continue to develop."

For that reason increasing importance is attached to the joint action of all countries, whether large, medium, or small, in the preservation of peace. Today our planet is characterized by an increasing mutual dependence among states and continually accelerating scientific-technical progress. At the same time, weapons with an unimaginable destructive capacity are stockpiled on it. Security can no longer be achieved against one another, but only with one another. The people expect a new approach to peace preservation and disarmament by all those who bear political responsibility.

The treaty between the USSR and the United States on scrapping their medium- and shorter-range missiles and the prospect of further disarmament steps—such as a 50-percent reduction in strategic offensive weapons, adhering to the ABM treaty; halting nuclear weapons tests; and the world-wide ban on chemical weapons—fill mankind, which is unfortunately not yet free of such concerns, with relief and hope. The GDR is among the nine states from which the nuclear medium-range missiles will be removed. It has from the very start worked unreservedly to bring about the treaty.

It will now do all it can to implement it. The same applies to the treaty between the GDR, the USSR, and the CSSR on inspections in connection with the treaty signed at the meeting of the highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact states a month ago in Berlin. A relevant exchange of notes also took place on this basis between the GDR and the United States. We have never disguised the fact that the deployment of additional nuclear weapons in West and East occasioned no joy in the GDR.

We call upon all governments and all people to promote the possibilities now presenting themselves for profound disarmament steps. There are more weapons concentrated on our continent than anywhere else. It is in line with the vital interests of our people that the level of military confrontation in Europe should be reduced. This applies to all categories of weapons. Perhaps conventional disarmament will now move into the forefront of European security.

We will continue persistently to work to ensure that armed forces and arms from the Atlantic to the Urals are drastically reduced under conditions of the strictest mutual verification, that asymmetries and imbalances are removed wherever they exist, not by new arms buildup, but by disarmament. The joint proposals of the GDR and the CSSR for the creation of a nuclear-free corridor and a chemical weapons-free zone could well reduce military confrontation in Central Europe and promote global regulatory mechanisms.

We are not among those who fear that disarmament could go too far. However, we are concerned about efforts to compensate for disarmament results by building up arms in other spheres. It will doubtless help to promote the disarmament process and strengthen mutual trust if all European states were prepared to exercise extreme caution in the development of their military potential.

In Berlin last May, the Warsaw Pact states declared their willingness to keep to the level necessary for defense. I reaffirm this willingness. We would also welcome an exchange of views on the nature of the military doctrines of both sides.

Peace and disarmament remain the categorical imperative of our action. The debate between social systems should and may only be conducted in the form of a peaceful, productive competition. Differences in ideologies and values should not be an obstacle for predictability and mutual trust in international relations. Good-neighbourliness must become the European peoples' way of life.

Herein lie the meaning and value of the CSCE process. It is encouraging for me that French President M. Giscard d'Estaing, along with me in Helsinki in 1975, assessed the final act as a codex for cooperation between states with different social orders.

We can note with satisfaction that the multifarious and profitable cooperation between the GDR and France has reached an appreciable level. This is to the advantage of both our people and is certainly of great significance beyond the frontiers of the two states.

The main share is of course borne by trade and economic relations, the development of which is marked by great dynamism. As shown by the most recent meeting of the joint GDR-France Government Commission, all the preconditions exist for the development of these relations and thus for further developing their role as a sustaining and stimulating element of overall relations. Cultural and scientific exchanges prove themselves again and again as a means to deepen mutual understanding and to help our people get to know each other better.

We agree with you that mutually advantageous cooperation, with a solid foundation, should be expanded and deepened in a comprehensive way. The GDR will always remain a reliable and predictable partner for this.

Honecker Meets Senate President

LD081824 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1527 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] Paris, 8 Jan (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of teh GDR Council of State today visited Alain Poher, president of the Senate of the French Republic, in the latter's official seat in the Palais du Luxembourg.

The leading representative of the GDR paid tribute to the contribution GDR and French parliamentarians have made to the high level of cooperation between the two states. Contacts between deputies and political dialogue are now reaching a new status.

Erich Honecker said that the people of the GDR—just like all other peoples—attach great hopes to the realization of the agreement on the elimination of medium-range missiles. The preconditions for entering on a broad field of disarmament are now established. Now underway, however, they require the support of all responsible political forces in a coalition of reason and realism. The GDR has contributed to an improvement in international relations by means of many proposals and measures. It will continue doing everything to ensure that war may never again emanate from German soil. Erich Honecker stressed that it is a requirement of the times that confrontation be replaced by cooperation. In this, a constantly increasing importance accrues to parliamentary relations. He is certain that in this spirit the friendly relations between the elected representative bodies of the two states will deepen.

Erich Honecker wished Alain Poher success in his work and personal well-being. He expressed his hope that the French Senate president will take advantage of the invitation by Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, to pay an official visit to the GDR in the foreseeable future, which would result in a further opportunity to continue the exchange of views in Berlin.

Taking part in the conversation for the GDR side were: Oskar Fischer, foreign minister; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary; and Ambassador Alfred Marter; and for the French side, Jacques Le Lievre, foreign policy adviser to the Senate president; and Joelle Timset, French ambassador to the GDR.

Meets With Raymond Barre

LD081944 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1820 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Excerpt] Paris, 8 Jan ADN—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Friday afternoon received French politician Raymond Barre for an exchange of views at the former's Paris residence, the Hotel de Marigny.

At the start of the talks the GDR head of state praised the personal contribution made by his guest to the development of cooperation between the two countries during his time as prime minister. He stated that bilateral relations have developed in a dynamic and comprehensive fashion. This is useful for both peoples. Moreover the GDR and France are thus making a contribution to greater stability and security, more trust and cooperation in Europe.

Erich Honecker stressed that a change for the better is a realistic prospect in the international situation at present. The scrapping of medium-range missiles is the first practical result of the recognition that in the nuclear

space age more weapons do not mean greater security. The GDR, therefore, resolutely supports dialogue and constructive cooperation with all forces prepared to create a world of peace.

He expressed his conviction that cooperation between the European states could reach a new dimension if it was possible to strengthen trust step-by-step on the path to disarmament. This would also substantially facilitate the solution of other global problems in the spheres of environmental protection, the supply of raw materials and energy, and the elimination of hunger and poverty.

Erich Honecker noted that relations between the GDR and France can play an important role in this process and that many possibilities still exist for the expansion of cooperation. He invited Raymond Barre to pay a visit to the GDR, which was accepted with thanks.

The French politician agreed with Erich Honecker's assessment about the positive developments and good state of relations. He expressed his conviction that this mutually beneficial cooperation will continue to develop. [passage omitted]

Honecker, Mitterrand Hold Final Talks

LD082120 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2013 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] Paris, 8 Jan (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic, ended their official talks at the Elysee Palace this evening. During the meeting both sides paid tribute to the outstanding results of the visit in the political, economic, and cultural areas and the necessary inferences drawn for the further development of the friendly relations between the GDR and the French Republic, to which President Mitterrand paid great attention. Both sides pointed out that since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1973, a steady development has been taking place which, through the visit, has been given a broader base.

The Council of State chairman underlined that these relations show that neither different ideological and sociopolitical positions and socioeconomic systems nor the membership in different alliances need be an obstacle to making through cooperation a contribution to the amelioration of the situation on our continent.

Erich Honecker emphasized that the relations between the GDR and France today represent a factor of stability in Europe. As developed industrial and cultural nations, the two states have all the preconditions for long-term mutually beneficial cooperation.

The GDR Council of State chairman referred to the fact that the bilateral economic relations could look back on a long tradition. Foreign Trade turnover, irrespective of certain problems, has steadily increased and has reached a volume of 6 billion francs in 1987. Erich Honecker, when dealing with this topic, suggested that the common interest in economic cooperation should also lead to new ways of its intensification. Scientific-technological cooperation, which has been positively developing, could also make a still greater amd more effective contribution to the development of economic relations.

The good state of the cultural exchange and of scientific cooperation as well as the existing contractual bases were also praised during the talk. The Council of State chairman said that with the conclusion of further accords and agreements, such as for instance in the areas of environmental protection and radiation protection, new fields of cooperation can be opened up. Obviously the GDR is also in favor of the steady continuation of negotiations on still open issues.

In conclusion, Erich Honecker invited President Mitterrand for an official visit to the GDR which was gratefully accepted.

Present during the talk at the Elysee Palace were: from the GDR side State Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann, head of the chancellery of the Council of State chairman; and from the French side Jean Musitelli, diplomatic adviser to the president, and Joelle Timsit ambassador of France to the GDR.

Honecker Offers Press Statement

LD082124 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1930 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] Paris, 8 Jan (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, made the following statement to the press in Paris this evening:

My visit to the French Republic helps to further deepen the friendly relations between France and the GDR. I regard it as a contribution to the recent growing climate of reducing tensions, confidence-building and good neighborliness in Europe. My talks with French President Francois Mitterrand, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, and with other public figures of the country took place in an open and constructive atmosphere. I agree with my interlocutors that such unites us, and that matters will continue to move forward on that basis in all spheres of interstate relations.

It was natural that at a time when the signing of the treaty on the liquidation of medium- and shorter-range missiles by the USSR and the United States made possible a start to nuclear disarmament, questions of peace preservation and disarmament were at the center of our talks. During the official talks, we noted the mutual agreement and understanding with regard to a series of basic issues in the process of detente, confidence-building and disarmament. We praised the treaty on scrapping of nuclear medium-range missiles as a step on the path from arms escalation to disarmament. In this

connection I set out the GDR's standpoint that attempts to undermine the medium-range missile agreement through new military structures would come to nothing. Rather, it is now important to reach further disarmament measures in strategic nuclear weapons, tactical nuclear weapons, chemical and conventional weapons, and armed forces.

We agreed in welcoming the intention of the USSR and of the United States, demonstrated at the summit meeting in Washington, to sign an accord on the 50-percent reduction of strategic offensive weapons, while strengthening the ABM Treaty, in the first half of this year.

We jointly hold the view that it is possible for other countries, as well as for the USSR and the United States, to make a contribution toward securing peace. As European states, France and the GDR can give important impetus to this by helping to develop trust, equal security for all, and mutually advantageous cooperation on the old continent. I took the opportunity to explain the GDR's ideas about the significance of a nuclear weapons-free corridor and a chemical weapons-free zone in Central Europe as a preparation for global solutions.

We positively evaluated the course of the CSCE process, and we agreed in expressing our expectation that the Vienaa CSCE follow-up conference will be concluded successfully. We now regard a mandate for negotiations concerning conventional disarmament in Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals, as an urgent requirement.

With regard to relations between the GDR and France, we agreed that in the last 15 years, they have continually developed and have now reached a high level. We did not ignore the fact that, in accordance with the potentials and interests of our countries, all opportunities of beneficial cooperation have not as yet been exhausted. We agreed to continue political dialogue on various levels, to expand the treaty basis of our relations, and to intensify cultural and scientific-technological cooperation. The meetings in Paris also offered the opportunity for talks with responsible ministers and representatives of French economic circles, and this will bestow new impetus on trade and economic cooperation.

I will retain good memories of the friendly meetings with French citizens. A deep impression was left on me by the laying of the wreath at the grave of the unknown soldier at the Arc de Triomphe, which gave me the chance of meeting veterans of the antifascist resistance. We remembered together the time when France offered the protection of political exile to many German antifascists who were threatened by the Nazi regime with death sentences or prison terms. We remembered the courageous daughters and sons of the French nation, who fought side by side with German antifascists against Hitler tyranny after the invasion of France by fascist troops. I look forward to the remembrance ceremony at the Mur des Federes, before which I once stood in 1933 when I took part in the European antifascist youth congress.

I am convinced that we will be continuing the best German-French traditions if we carry on our dialogue for peace, disarmament, and detente, which takes precedence over all which separates us. In this way we are fulfilling the legacy of the alliance of German and French antifascists, and are complying with the requirement of our nuclear age for joint action toward the survival of mankind above and beyond political and ideological contradictions.

In conclusion, I would like to express my thanks for the hospitality shown to me and my entourage during our stay in France, to which I link best wishes to the French people.

GDR Spokesman Assesses Talks

LD081939 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1810 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] Paris 8 Jan ADN—In his talks, Erich Honecker told President Francois Mitterrand and the other French personages that the GDR sees an inseparable connection between work for a better life and for the preservation of peace, GDR spokesman Woflgang Meyer said Friday afternoon in Paris. He stressed that this policy has met with great support from the citizens of the GDR. It underpins the GDR's political stability, its capacity for economic reforms, and thus also its reliability as an international economic partner. As a consequence of the accelerated development and application of high technologies, it had been possible to break through embargoes imposed on the GDR, and also to achieve high national economic growth even under the complicated world economic conditions of the eighties.

The economic results form a solid basis for social policy. Erich Honecker pointed out such facts as secured jobs for everyone, free training for all young people, stable rents, wages, and prices for basic daily commodities and continually growing real income.

The GDR spokesman said that, of course, bilateral relations had been dealt with in detail in the talks. It was encouraging that a continuous development could be discerned in this area since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1973. As the chairman of the Council of State had remarked on this point, these relations confirmed the fact that neither differing ideological and sociopolitical viewpoints and socioeconomic systems, nor membership of different alliances needed to be an obstacle to making a contribution by means of cooperation towards the improvement of the political climate and to peace and security on our continent. Relations bewteen the GDR and France today represent a factor of stability in Europe. As developed industrial and cultural

nations they possess all the preconditions for long-term, mutually advantageous cooperation. Each works within his alliance for European and international security.

Erich Honecker attaches high value to positive developments in political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural-academic, transport, and treaty relations. He champions the continuation of political dialogue and continuous contacts at all levels.

The economic relations between the two countries has a long tradition. Foreign trade turnover has increased continually, despite certain problems, and in 1987 reached a total volume of 6 billion francs. Erich Honecker proposed that the common interest in economic cooperation also lead to new methods of its intensification. Furthermore, scientific-technological cooperation, which has developed positively, could make a yet greater and more effective contribution to the expansion of economic relations.

In the talks, tribute was paid to the good level of cultural exchange and academic cooperation, and to the existing basic treaties. On this, the chairman of the Council of State remarked that by means of the conclusion of further agreements and accords, for example in the spheres of environmental protection or radiation protection, new fields of cooperation could be opened up. Of course, the GDR is also in favor of the speedy continuation of negotiations on issues of property still remaining open.

French Reportage on Honecker Visit

For French media reportage on the visit by State Council Chairman Erich Honecker to France, including talks held with French President Francois Mitterrand and French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, see the France section of the 11 January West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

GDR, USSR Cooperation Talks Begin in Berlin

LD111316 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 9050 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jan (ADN)—The 41st session of the joint government commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the USSR opened in Berlin this morning. Chairman of the GDR side of the commission is Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission. The Soviet side is headed by Aleksey Antonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The delegations consist of other members of the Councils of Ministers and leading state and economic officials of the two countries.

The discussions will center on the consistent realization of the agreements between Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev which aim at the development of a new stage of the economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the USSR, and the arrangements made to this end by the party and government delegations of the two countries in June 1987.

FRG Citizens Arrested at Border Crossing

AU111425 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jan 88 p 4

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On 5 January 1988 the GDR security organs detained FRG citizens Helmut Stoeckmann and Hubert Kohlstedde at the Drehwitz border crossing in the GDR because they committed crimes against GDR. Preliminary investigations have been instituted and arrest warrants issued. The passenger car type "Opel Rekord" with the license number MS-LE 217 used for committing the crime was seized.

Human Rights Newspaper Back in Circulation

LD101140 Hamburg DPA in German 0902 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Text] East Berlin (DPA)—For the first time since the state search of the East Berlin Environmental Library at the end of November, an edition of the hectographed information sheet "GRENZFALL" ("BORDERLINE CASE") is in circulation again; it is published by members of the "Peace and Human rights" action group. In the double number 11/12-87, 22 pages long, the "GRENZFALL editors" express the hope that "all independent papers...can go on appearing regularly" in the GDR.

State offices had, according to church sources at the time, justified the intervention at the Environmental Library of the Evangelical Church of Zion on the night of 24-25 November by reason of suspicion that 'GRENZFALL' had been printed there. The publication has been appearing since about the middle of 1986 with reports on peace, environment, and human rights issues. Last year there had been a monthly 'GRENZFALL' until the state intervention, with apparently about 900 copies.

The latest issue contains reports, information, and church statements on the search of the environmental library and on the protests against the state's actions, as well as articles on developments and events in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Romania. Concerning events in the environmental library, a short statement by the "GRENZFALL" editors expresses the view that this concerned "neither the environmental library and its environmental papers in isolation, nor 'GRENZFALL' alone." Rather, it was about "opportunities for work for politically committed people" and for peace, environment, third world, and human rights groups "inside and outside the church" in the GDR.

CSSR's Husak Awarded Karl Marx Order

AU111222 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 Jan 88 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—At the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers, Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, awarded the Karl Marx Order to Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR and member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee.

SEC CC Greets PCI's Natta on Birthday

AU081435 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jan 88 p 1

[ND report: "SED Congratulations to Comrade Alessandro Natta"]

[Text] East Berlin—The SED Central Committee has sent the following congratulatory message, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to PCI General Secretary Alessandro Natta:

Dear Comrade Alessandro Natta,

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf I convey to you cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings on your 70th birthday.

I take this opportunity to express our solidarity with the struggle of the Italian Communists for peace, democracy, and social progress.

Linked by friendly and trusting cooperation, our two parties are working together with all forces of peace, reason and realism for the peoples' most important concern, the avoidance of a nuclear disaster and the safeguarding of a peaceful future for mankind.

I wish you success, good health, and creative energy in your responsible work for the vital interests of Italy's working people.

With communist greetings,

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker

General Secretary

[On the same page NEUES DEUTSCHLAND carries a 50-word ADN report on Alessandro Natta having been awarded the Karl Marx Order at the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politburo]

AAPSO

AU081433 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jan 88 p 2

[ND report: "GDR Greets AAPSO on 30th Founding Anniversary"]

[Text] East Berlin—The SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council have sent the following greetings message, signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to the AAPSO in Cairo:

The SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council convey most cordial greetings to the AAPSO on the 30th anniversary of its founding.

Established in the process of struggle against colonialism and racism, the organization has developed into an alliance of forces and movements that is playing an active role in the national and social liberation of the countries of Africa and Asia and has gained worldwide recognition.

The GDR people follow attentively and sympathetically the struggle of the peoples in Asia, Africa, and Latin America and express their solidarity in word and deed.

Today it is necessary to make an effective contribution to safeguarding peace, to liberating mankind from the threatening danger of a nuclear inferno with effective disarmament measures, to eliminating illiteracy, hunger, and disease, to protecting the natural environment, and to settling the debt issue. All these are tasks that we have to solve together in order to eliminate social backwardness and national suppression and to pave the way for social progress.

I wish the AAPSO success in its work for the welfare of the peoples and assure it of the active solidarity of the GDR citizens.

E. Honecker.

SED CC Congratulates Argentine CP

AU081145 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Jan 88 pp 1-2

[ND item: "SED Congratulations to Argentine Communist Party"]

[Text] East Berlin—The SED Central Committee has sent the following congratulatory telegram, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the Argentine Communist Party [PCA]:

Esteemed comrades,

On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the PCA, the SED Central Committee conveys cordial fraternal greetings and congratulations to you and all members of your party.

The founding of the first communist party in Latin America, which took place directly under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution, has proved to be a decisive event in the history of the Argentine workers movement. It opened up a new prospect for the struggle of your country's working people against imperialist hegemony and for national independence and a progressive social alternative. Neither persecution nor illegality has been able to break the steadfastness of your party, the history of which is closely linked with the names of Victorio Codovilla, Rodolfo Ghioldi, and Geronimo Arnedo Alvarez.

It gives us satisfaction that the long-standing traditional militant alliance between the German and Argentine Communists finds its continuation in the cooperation between the SED and the PCA.

The agreement of our parties with regard to the basic issues of our time and our active work for the preservation of world peace and for social progress form the guarantee for fruitful, comradely cooperation. We attentively follow your party's efforts to contribute to uniting all forces that support the defense of democracy and social justice.

We take this opportunity to wish you, dear comrades, success in strengthening your party and its influence.

With communist greetings,

SED Central Committee,

E. Honecker

General secretary.

Stoph Receives New GSFG Commander in Chief

AU081130 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Jan 88 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On Tuesday [5 January] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Army General Boris Snetkov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (GSSD). During the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of cordial friendship, Willi Stoph congratulated Army General Snetkov on his appointment into this office. He wished him much success for his responsible activity in the interest of safeguarding peace and for the protection of the achievements of the socialist community of states.

The interlocutors held an exchange of views on topical international questions and stressed the historical importance of the treaty signed by Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan on the elimination of their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles. Willi Stoph explained the GDR's initiatives toward the FRG to support the Soviet peace program, which were put forth in the letter of 16 December 1987 by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. With effective steps toward arms limitation and disarmament, the GDR will—also in the future—live up to its responsibility as a Warsaw Pact member and will contribute to further deepening the fraternal cooperation with the USSR, Willi Stoph said.

Army General Snetkov expressed thanks for the good wishes and assured that, in implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the GSSD will continue to consolidate the comradeship-in-arms with the National People's Army and will reliably fulfill at all times its class assignment to protect peace and socialism.

Council of Ministers Session Held 31 Dec

AU111658 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Jan 88 p 1

[MTI report: "Council of Ministers Held Session"]

[Text] At its 31 December session, the Council of Ministers took a position on the comprehensive re-examination and organizational modernization of the background institutions [hatterintezmenyek] that belong to the central state management organs. This re-examination aims at making their work more effective, reducing the subsidies in the budget, and reducing operational costs. The Council of Ministers outlined the relevant tasks.

The government held a discussion on its own work program for the first half of 1988, as well as on the work program of its committees and of the Central People's Control Committee for the same period.

The chairman of the Budapest City Council briefed the government on the fact that 1,000 more apartments in 1987 were completed in Budapest than planned, and that 99 percent of the apartments were licensed for habitation.

Berecz Speaks at Workers Guard Unit Meeting

LD091714 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Text] There was a Workers Guard Unit meeting this morning at Oroshaza, in which Janos Berecz, politburo member and central committee secretary, participated. Eva Cseh reports:

[Cseh] The political, social happenings of our life, our times, are multiplying, and there are more and more debates. Is this not a bit too much? It is, but it is demanded by our life and our present situation. Tasks and worries are connected, and these are what bind us together, and also at the same time, the institutions of society, even if they take up opposing positions solidarity and action are needed against lack of faith and hostile attitudes. We must act, independent of religious or political affiliation, for the objectives of our country.

This is how we can summarize the main points of the speech given this morning by Janos Berecz, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at Oroshaza, in the Petoefi Cultural Center, at the meeting of the Jozsef Jambek unit of the Workers' Guard, to mark the close of the year, and beginning of the next.

Janos Berecz spoke shortly before our broadcast. We now quote from some of his thoughts.

[Begin Berecz recording] Do we have reason to complain? Yes, including also about our worries. In a higher level people's economy, in a higher level socio - political life, in a more conscious, better educated country than we were 40 yars ago, difficulties have appeared which we did not forsee, which surprised us, and to which we gave hesitant answers for 10 years. And it is primarily this hesitant response which has unsettled us. This broke up a little our national unity, created cracks in our solidarity, and unsettled public opinion.

But, do we have cause to despair? An individual may perhaps have cause, a smaller community, too, may have cause, but a nation cannot permit itself the luxury of despairing, to become disenchanted with itself, to lack confidence in its own strength. [end recording]

Further on Berecz Remarks

LD092143 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 9 Jan 88

[No video available]

[Text] Janos Berecz, member of the Politburo, gave an assessment of the political situation at a Workers Guard rally at Oroshaza this morning. We quote from his speech:

[Begin Berecz recording] Barely 3 weeks ago I contributed in Parliament to the report of the chairman of the State Churches Office who gave an account of church-state relations reflecting, in a sense, an important area of our party's alliance policy. And 3 weeks on I am taking part in the rally of a unit of the Workers' Guard which, as is common knowledge, is better organized [as heard] and is preparing for defense tasks, aware, of course, that these should not be needed. Can these be reconciled? Is it not a contradiction that in one speech one gives an account of an initiating, open party policy, and in another one recognizes firm steadfastness and the fulfillment of the requirements that represent the basis of our system? In my view these can be reconciled, and, furthermore, I consider them the unity of the one policy. After all, it concerns people's power, social progress, and the building of socialism. If we are united as parts and participants in this, then we are following and realizing the policy of the MSZMP, serving this nation and the tranquillity of the nation, enabling it to create, and are expressing the fact that a nation, a group of people, organizes its own work, activities, expresses its sentiments, and also voices its faith in different institutions. In this the nation must be united.

If there is no stability in society, no lawfulness, no tranquillity, creative tranquillity, for work, for life—then there is no social openness, and there is no healthy, valid, and successful alliance policy.

When we look back on the 41 years we have covered, it is obvious that the first thing that comes to our minds is the depth from which we had to begin, in the territory of a down-trodden, tortured country which lay in economic ruin. It is not the custom today to speak with unconditional praise about that period, but it is part of our strength that it was the Hungarian communists who first

dared to say categorically that there will be a Hungarian rebirth. And so there was. It was not we who did it—the people created it because they had faith that it was possible to rise even from a low point if they mustered their strength, if they were given clear goals, and if their work were organized. [applause]

Havasi Chairs Party Committee Session 11 Jan

LD111752 Budapest MTI in English 1615 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Text] Budapest, January 11 (MTI)—The Budapest Party Committee held a session Monday, under the chairmanship of Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee. Present at the conference were the first secretaries of the district party committees, leaders of the state, social and mass organizations of the capital, and department heads of the Party Committee. The body discussed and approved the report of Secretary Zoltan Koteles on the 1987 results and 1988 tasks of the metropolitan economy. In the following the body approved the 1988 working plan of the Party Committee.

Bank Accounts for Private Enterprises

AU120926 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Dec 87 p 4

[MTI report: "Private Enterprises Required To Open Bank Accounts"]

[Text] As of 1 January 1988, private enterprises also have to open independent bank accounts. This measure is related to the introduction of the tax reform. All group ventures and individual entrepreneurs that pay value-added tax or entrepreneurial tax are required to open a so-called current account [penzforgalmi jellegu bankszamla].

The possibility of making cash payments will not be curbed by legal measures in the future. Private enterprises may choose freely the authorized financial institution with which they open such a bank account. Each enterprise may have only one current account. If needed, this account may be broken down into subsidiary accounts.

Communique on Foreign Currency for Tourists

AU120947 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 2 Jan 88 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Finance Ministry Communique"]

[Text] On the basis of paragraph 18 of decree number 84./1987. (XII. 27.) PM concerning the financial conditions of travelling abroad and foreign currency allowances for private trips, we are publishing below the sums of the tourist allowances and transportation allowances that can be claimed as of 1 January 1988 in the case of travel to capitalist countries.

1. The sum of the tourist allowance for the period of 3 calendar years will stand at 19,000 forints.

2. Foreign currency worth 3,000 forints can be purchased for departing tourists under 14 years of age once in every calendar year.

3. The sum of the transportation allowance will stand at 13,000 forints for the period of 3 calendar years; convertible currency worth 6,000 forints can be purchased from this allowance to cover fuel expenses.

4. People who are not entitled to claim tourist allowance in 1988 and 1989 can purchase once per annum convertible currency worth 3,000 forints.

5. Tourists who will cross Yugoslavia on their way to Bulgaria and buy 3,000 forints worth of Bulgarian leva can purchase 600 forints worth of Yugoslav dinars per trip that will not be deductible from their tourist allowance.

6. On the basis of the border-crossing permits in effect on the Hungarian-Yugoslav border, departing tourists can buy 300 forints worth of Yugoslav dinars per trip that are not deductible from their tourist allowance.

Financial, Credit Policy Principles for 1988

AU120944 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Dec 87 p 4

[Mti report: "Financial and Credit Policy Principles for 1988"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers has defined the economic tasks for 1988 and the goals of the people's economy for 1988; the Council of Ministers also reviewed the financial and credit policy principles that should be followed and decided on their implementation.

According to the economic policy requirements stipulated in the plan for the people's economy for 1988, it is a basic requirement of the 1988 financial and credit policy that it should adequately promote an improvement in the state of the foreign and domestic balance; strengthen structural reorganization; pose increased requirements for the implementation of development processes based on efficiency; and, through tight control over the money supply, strengthen financial balance.

In accordance with the decision of the Council of Ministers, it will become the task of the Hungarian National Bank to promote strict and selective credit practices and, through the employment of issuing bank means, affect the purchasing potential of credits.

In the implementation of the 1988 financial and credit policy, the Council of Ministers aims at strengthening the independent decisions based on profitability that are made by banks and financial institutions. At the same time, the Council of Ministers requires of the financial institutions, in the course of their credit-giving practice, that they treat the implementation of the primary goals of the economic policy as particularly important. Accordingly, financial institutions should release a definite part of their credits for goals that are aimed primarily at strengthening export potential, implementing the economic development and action programs, and promoting structural reorganization based on technological development.

Austrian Daily Notes Anti-Trade Union Fliers

AU121106 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German Jan 88 p 2

[Text] Vienna/Budapest—Since the weekend [9-10 January] fliers have been circulating in Hungary that call for withdrawal from the trade unions. They cite the fact that the Trade Union Federation intends to directly deduct the fees from the wages as the main reason for their appeal.

The fliers propose the formation of committees for the protection of the workers' interests, because the workers' representative bodies "value the interest of the party more highly than our own interests." The Trade Union Federation is accused of having functionaries who "safeguard their own power" instead of struggling to enforce the guarantee of the right to strike and freedom of the press.

Nemeth Congratulates Mugabe on Election

AU111657 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 2 Jan 88 p 7

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, sent a congratulatory telegram to Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, on the occasion of his election as president.

Lazar Holds Talks With PCI Officia

AU120828 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Jan 88 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Gyorgy Lazar Receives Giancarlo Pajetta"]

[Text] MSZMP Deputy General Secretary Gyorgy Lazar received Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the PCI leadership and chairman of the Central Control Committee, at the Central Committee Headquarters on 8 January. Giancarlo Pajetta is visiting Hungary at the invitation of the MSZMP.

At the talks, held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, they informed each other about the situation of the two parties and the major tasks facing the MSZMP and the PCI, and took a stand in favor of further strengthening the traditionally good relations between the two parties. At the talks, they exchanged views on the topical international issues and on issues of the international communist and workers movement, paying particular attention to the new requirements and possibilities inherent in the cooperation between the parties of the movement and between other progressive and democratic forces, cooperation aimed at strengthening international peace and security and promoting disarmament.

Also present at the talks were Luciano Gelli, member of the PCI Central Committee, and Attila Gecse, deputy director of the International Relations Department of the MSZMP Central Committee.

During his visit in Budapest, the Italian politicians met with Politburo Members Gyorgy Aczel and Judit Csehak and with Central Committee Secretary Matyas Szuros, as well as with other leaders of the state and political life.

FRG's Foreign Minister Continues Visit

LD111610 Hamburg DPA in German
1513 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Excerpt] Warsaw (DPA)—In Warsaw today, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher emphasized the significance of German-Polish understanding for Europe and has again given an assurance that the Federal Republic has no territorial claims. On the second day of his visit Genscher appealed to the Poles to work together with the Germans in "building the common European home." In his dinner speech he stressed that the 1970 treaty is "the legal and political foundation" for the reshaping of relations between Bonn and Warsaw.

"We know and respect the desire of the Polish people to live within lastingly secure borders. The Federal Republic does not raise any territorial claims against anyone—we shall continue not to do this in the future. We will not allow anyone to tamper with this basic realization of European security, European confidence, and European future. We must not allow anyone to do this for the sake of our common future," Genscher said.

The foreign minister who is very satisfied so far with the course of his talks in Warsaw, supported an increase in youth exchange as well as generous treatment in the case of family reunification and other emigration matters. However, one should also give possibilities for developing freely to those "who would like to maintain their German cultural and linguistic traditions here in the People's Republic of Poland," he said. Genscher stated the readiness of the Federal Government to work together more closely with Poland on the economy, science, technology, and in solving environmental problems.

After the second round of talks between the foreign ministers, both sides spoke of the need for a new impetus to German-Polish relations. It was said by the German side that the minister was very satisfied with the course of his talks so far. So far there has been little discussion of individual concrete issues. It is a matter of creating a relevant climate in which one can solve concrete issues. [passage omitted]

Discusses Cooperation With Malinowski

LD120622 Warsaw PAP in English
1816 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 11—Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski met here today with FRG's Alternate Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, now on an official visit to this country.

In the talk, the sides stressed the positive role of contacts between the Polish Sejm and FRG'S Bundestag in the whole of the relations between the two states. Malinowski referred to his last year's visit—as head of the Sejm delegation—to the FRG which significantly enriched and broadened the platform of the mutual parliamentary cooperation.

The Sejm speaker briefed the guest on the assumptions and goals of the 1st conference of heads of parliaments of European states, the U.S. and Canada to be organized here next November.

Minister Genscher stressed that apart from the disarmament issues, the all-European cooperation and direct interest on the part of parliaments should cover the questions of cooperation in economy, technology and ecology.

The meeting also underlined the importance of relations between Poland and the FRG for the process of detente and cooperation in Europe.

Holds Talks With Messner

LD112204 Warsaw PAP in English
2126 GMT 11 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 11—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner received today Federal Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany Hans-Dietrich Genscher now on an official visit to Poland.

The two stated during their meeting that in conditions of improved climate and opening of new prospects in East-West relations both states should play an important role and make a constructive contribution to the cause of ensuring peace and strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe.

The sides also stated the need for undertaking efforts in favour of overcoming the still existing obstacles in the process of normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG, on the basis of provisions of the treaty of Dec. 7, 1970 and the CSCE Final Act, as well as the need to pass to higher forms of mutually beneficial cooperation in various domains.

The special significance of economic cooperation was also stressed and attention was drawn to the necessity of effort on both sides to reverse the downward trend in the mutual trade turnover. In the opinion of the Polish side full normalization of financial-credit relations is one of the essential factors of attaining progress in this area.

Assessing positively the enlivening of direct contacts in many spheres which has occurred recently, and especially of contacts between economic ministries, Zbigniew Messner and Hans-Dietrich Genscher declared themselves in favour of expanding and stepping up this cooperation.

Meets With Orzechowski

LD111442 Hamburg DPA in German
1409 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Excerpt] Warsaw (DPA)—Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today in Warsaw discussed various aspects of German-Polish relations with his Polish

opposite number Marian Orzechowski. Spokesman for the Foreign Ministry Jvergen Chrobog reported Genscher was very satisfied with the course of the talks. Both sides were in agreement that above all they, had to look to the future. The most important aspect of the current visit to Poland was the establishment of a favorable climate and preconditions for the solving of concrete issues.

In Poland Genscher's statements on the moral aspects of the German-Polish relationship have been particularly stressed. Circles in the delegation said that Orzechowski had stated that the fate of the Germans who had lost their homes also pertained to the moral dimensions of this relationship. Genscher responded by saying that this statement particularly moved him. His wife was born in Silesia and did not want other people to have to leave their homes at the age of 9 on a hand cart.

After the talks at the Foreign Ministry, Genscher was briefed for an hour on the situation of the Catholic Church in Poland by Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp. [passage omitted]

Like the federal foreign minister, his Polish counterpart this evening in Warsaw underlined the significance of the role which Poland and the Federal Republic could play in the European process of detente. He said in his dinner speech that both states had a significant position in their political-military alliance. They could and should be forerunners on the way to a stable peaceful order. In this context Orzechowski pointed to the Jaruzelski plan for arms limitation and confidence building in Central Europe, which also includes conventional arms.

He underlined that Poland places great importance on bilateral cooperation with the Federal Republic and demanded a "complete normalization of fiancial and loan relations." The Federal Republic is poland's largest economic partner in the West. Both sides have to create the conditions for taking a s significant step in all areas of bilateral relations. To this end a series of open questions must be solved. Poland is prepared to find solutions and settlements "along the path of healthy compromise as well."

Attends Luncheon With Orzechowski

LD112236 Warsaw PAP in English
2122 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 11—Delivering a toast during a luncheon in honour of Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his wife, Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski said, among other things:

We share a conviction that the relations between Poland and the FRG have a broader European dimension. This is becoming particularly clear in the present situation in Europe and worldwide. It has been ever richer in symptoms and tendencies that evoke hope for limiting a risk of an armed conflict on a mass scale and for consolidating peace and lasting improvement of international climate. Hopes of the world nations were given wings by the recent meeting of General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev with President Ronald Reagan, and by their reement on the liquidation of medium and shorter range missiles. What seemed impossible yesterday is becoming a fact today. Freeing mankind of the burden of armaments does not have to remain in the sphere of dreams.

Poland together with her allies will spare no efforts to make more realistic and materialize the idea of a world free of mass annihilation weapon where people can live safely in an atmosphere of peaceful cooperation.

We are engaged in the consolidation of braod cooperation in Europe. This is our contribution to the idea of building common European house.

We are determined to contribute to the development of the CSCE process, to building confidence measures, security and disarmament in Europe. We attach great significance to successful results of the Vienna meeting.

Poland and the FRG—the states which have an importance position in the two political and military alliances—have a significant role to play in these positive processes, they can and should, as you have described it, be the leaders on the road to the stable peaceful order in Europe.

In our opinion this role has two aspects, namely, the point is to better arrange bilateral relations and be jointly conducive to and consolidate European cooperation.

Being conscious of our responsibility for preserving peace and security in Europe and remembering tragic experiences of World War Two, we submitted a proposal to reduce armaments and to increase confidence in Central Europe, known as the Jaruzelski Plan.

The plan is a sign of the continuity of Poland's foreign policy headed by this main goal i.e. the creation of the lasting bases of European security. The realization of the Jaruzelski Plan would add greater security to the region with the biggest concentration of armaments, it would create favourable conditions for the actions aimed at building all-European security system from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The development of the situation on our continent should and can become the example of positive changes in the universal scheme. Therefore so important are the stable bases of European peace i.e. political and territorial order shaped in the effect of World War Two,

endorsed by the postwar development, by bilateral agreements and by the CSCE Final Act. Any attempts to undermine it are and cannot be viewed otherwise but as disturbances of the development of European cooperation.

The treaty on the normalization of Dec. 7, 1970 is an inalienable basis of our relations. It has already won a historical dimension. The final recognition in the treaty of the Odra and the Nysa border, the commitment to non-violate it and the respect for territorial integrity, the resignation from territorial claims in the future have paved the way for the comprehensive normalization of relations between our countries. The road is neither easy nor free from obstacles or difficulties. They stem i.a. from the painful past, and particularly from the historical and moral aspects of our bilateral relations.

While following the decisions and the spirit of the treaty we shall spare no efforts to create a solid and lasting foundation of bilateral cooperation, its comprehensive development. We shall not run short of will or firmness to create bilateral confidence, so indispensable in our relations.

The FRG is Poland's biggest economic partner among the Western countries. Thus we are ever more worried over the emergence in the recent years of the signs of stagnation and even regression in the trade exchange and industrial coproduction. those are alarming signals and they should incite us to actions creating better conditions for the development of economic cooperation. One of its most important premises is the full normalization of financial and credit relations.

Poland will not run short of readiness for seeking the solutions and settling the problems, also on the road of sound compromises which would heed the interests of Poland and the FRG.

Talks Termed 'Open, Direct'

LD111908 Warsaw PAP in English
1520 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 11—Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher, now on an official visit to Poland at the invitation of Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, today held talks with Polish officials.

The talks are conducted as a deepened, intensive exchange of views on the key issues of the international situation and all matters of bilateral relations.

The first round of plenary talks was held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the heads of diplomacy of both countries presiding over them. This is one of the first contacts on such a level in the East-West dialogue following the Soviet-American summit and the signing of the agreement on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles. Both sides are fully aware that the positive course of the visit and the progress reached in its wake in the process of normalizing mutual relations, would constitute an essential contribution of both sides to the consolidation of detente processes, disarmament and all-European cooperation.

In the course of the talks the sides carried out a comprehensive assessment of the state of the process of normalization of mutual relations. Minister Orzechowski pointed out that the treaty between Poland and the FRG of 1970 was the only plane of achieving progress in this process. The full abiding by and consistent implementation of the provisions of that agreement constitutes a premise for the successful development of relations and comprehensive cooperation between Warsaw and Bonn. The sides discussed the problems surfacing in economic cooperation. They analyzed the possibilities of intensifying it in the field of science and technology, natural environment protection and others. Minister Orzechowski accentuated the fact that the development of trade and economic cooperation was conditional upon a prompt return to normal finance-credit relations. The talks are being conducted in an open, direct atmosphere, with a will to give new impulses to the process of normalizing mutual relations.

On Monday, Hans-Dietrich Genscher laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier here.

In the forenoon, the guest paid a visit to Poland's Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp.

Next he met with Vice-President of the Council of State and chairman of the Democratic Party CC Tadeusz W. Mlynczak. During the talk the two paid much attention to cooperation between Poland's democratic party and FRG'S Free Democratic Party FDP with Hans-Dietrich Genscher being one of its leaders.

We state with satisfaction that the movement of people and tourist traffic between our states continues to develop. This development should settle also these cases when meetings of people are not possible or when the family ties are severed. Magnanimity on this point and in matters of departures may, according to agreements between our states, solve the still remaining problems. In this spirit, also those who here in Poland desire to maintain their German cultural and language traditions, should be given a possibility to freely develop themselves.

The Washington treaty on the global liquidation of the Soviet and American intermediate missiles means a turn in the history of negotiations on arms control and key questions of the East-West relations. The historic start has been made and now we must make further steps with full determination.

I am referring here to a U.S.-USSR treaty on the 50-percent reduction of strategic nuclear offensive weapons to be signed still in the first six months of 1988. In the

field of conventional armaments we want to achieve a stable balance at a low level in the whole Europe but balance alone is not enough to prevent wars.

That is why such a situation should be created on both sides so that the armed forces be guided exclusively by the necessity of defence. The ability to attack, to make a surprise attack or to take a large-scale offensive must be eliminated. A world ban on chemical weapons should be also possible to achieve in Geneva still this year.

Disarmament cannot be an affair of superpowers only. Europeans have a significant role to play here. Poland and the FRG play an important role in the alliances they belong to. This role should be used for the good of all Europeans.

The Helsinki Final Act is setting the course for a better Europe. Having signed the treaty in Warsaw Germans and Poles established an inalienable premise for signing the Final Act.

I suggest that we cooperate in designing and building a common European home in which all nations—as having equal rights—have their place and where a door opens, not closes, mutual access of people and nations.

Shouldering responsibility for the future, Germans and Poles must meet halfway and find a fraternal reconciliation.

Speaks at Dinner

LD112259 Warsaw PAP in English
2157 GMT 11 Jan 88

["Hans-Dietrich Genscher's Speech—(Abridged)"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 11—During a dinner in his honour here today, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher said, among others:

My visit is an expression of our will to give a new impulse to German-Polish relations.

The circle of history will not be reversed, we want to move it forward as we owe it to people in our countries and to Europe.

The relations between Germans and Poles are of significance for entire europe.

The past full of sufferings and tragedy can teach only one lesson: War and hatred, persecution and insult to rights of other people do not have a right to exist in our thoughts and actions.

We bear together historical and moral responsibility to support with all our strength peace and agreement. We must consolidate confidence, step by step. We want agreement and reconciliation.

The 1970 treaty between the FRG and Poland is a legal and political foundation for shaping new relations between our two countries. The treaty signed in Warsaw was concluded in historical perspective. Its historic results have been already palpable.

We are aware of and we respect the desire of the Polish nation that it always can live in secure borders. The FRG does not make any territorial claims towards anybody, we will not do it in future, either. We will not allow anybody to undermine this fundamental understanding of European security, European confidence and European future.

The moral quality of our foreign policy is passing the test in our relations with Poland.

The FRG and Poland are ever more conscious of their common responsibility for Europe.

We attentively follow the changes taking place in your country's political and economic areas. We encourage you to follow this road and wish you success. It is our desire that Poland be able to solve her economic and social problems.

We are ready for more intensive cooperation in economy, science and technology and in solving problems of environmental protection.

Conclusion of an agrreement on the protection of investments would add lasting stimuli to ever more intensive economic cooperation. Negotiations concerning the conclusion of the agreement on scientific-technological cooperation should be ended soon. We support the process of negotiations and normalization between EEC and CMEA as well as between EEC and CMEA member states.

We support Polands striving to settle her relations with the community on the basis of an agreement and we encourage all the participants to promptly open concrete negotiations concerning such an agreement between Poland and the European Community.

Cultural exchange between our countries is developing favourably.

We speak in favour of cultural cooperation. We also need the youth exchange.

Speaking to journalists representing the press of the Democratic Party SD both politicians positively evaluated the course of their conversation. Tadeusz W. Mlynczak recognized the meeting with Vice-Chancellor Genscher as important not only because of the relations between the FD and the SD but also because of their significance for the overall relations between Poland and the FRG.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that his official visit to Poland was going on in a positive way. This justifies his expressing the hope that further meetings and talks in Warsaw will proceed similarly. It is our aim and desire, he said, that the relations between People's Poland and the Federal Republic be given new impulses.

Also today Hans-Dietrich Genscher met here with members of the Consultative Council at the president of the Council of State. In the evening hours Marian Orzechowski entertained Hans-Dietrich Genscher to an official dinner at the palace of the Council of Ministers. Both ministers delivered speeches during the dinner.

Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda today received West-German industrialists and economic activists who are now in Poland on the occasion of the official visit of Vice-Chancellor, minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The sides discussed the state of economic relations between Poland and the FRG and the prospects for their development.

U.S. Senator Wirth Concludes Visit

AU121148 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9-10 Jan 88 p 2

[Text] PAP—The several-day visit to Poland by Timothy E. Wirth, senator for Colorado and member of the U.S. Armed Services Committee, is drawing to a close.

At the end of the visit, he was received by Tadeusz Olechowski, deputy minister for foreign affairs. The subject of the talks was the Jaruzelski Plan and the most important features of bilateral relations.

During his visit, T.E. Wirth also held talks with Jerzy M. Nowak, director of the Studies and Programming Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was interested in the Polish disarmament proposals contained in the Jaruzelski Plan, especially against the background of the new situation since the signing of the Soviet-American agreement to eliminate medium and shorter-range missiles in Europe. They also touched upon the reduction of conventional forces, prevention of sudden attacks, and military doctrines. The senator was furnished with exhaustive explanations on the subject of the topics discussed and about Polish thought concerning security and disarmament.

T.E. Wirth was received by General of Division Mieczyslaw Dachowski, deputy chief of the Polish Army General Staff.

He also met with Sejm Deputy Ryszard Wojna, deputy chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission and member of the State Council's Consultative Council. He displayed great interest in the work of the Consultative Council and in the program of political and economic reforms in Poland. European problems formed another part of the talks. Major attention was devoted to German issues and security matters. Finally, they discussed the effects on the development of the European situation exerted by Soviet-American dialogue and the latest agreement signed by R. Reagan and M. Gorbachev in Washington.

Current problems in the international situation and questions of security and disarmament were the subject of Timothy E. Wirth's meeting with a group of scholars from the International Affairs Institute.

Solidarity Seeks To Join Political Mainstream

AU120921 Paris AFP in English 0802 GMT 12 Jan 88

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 12 (AFP)—Militants of the banned Solidarity trade union have begun a nationwide debate to look at ways of joining the mainstream of political activity in Poland.

Jan Litynski, a leader of Solidarity's Warsaw branch (RKW), told Agence France-Presse he felt the movement's leadership should engage in a "small steps" strategy aimed at becoming a force to be reckoned with in Poland.

The movement should begin playing by the rules in a "legalistic" effort to oblige authorities "one day to come to terms with the leadership of Solidarity," he said.

Ultimately, the aim is to "be present in all sectors of the country's social activity and prepare ourselves for all types of action — to get things moving or confront a serious conflict with power," Mr Litynski added.

Mr Litynski, a 42-year-old mathematician, served 18 months in a labor camp in the aftermath of Solidarity's banning and the introduction of martial law in December 1981.

He was among the signatories of a recent RKW document pronouncing the Warsaw branch's support for candidates in municipal elections next June.

The document startled observers in Warsaw, who pointed out that it was issued by a local branch of Solidarity rather than its central leadership and led to believe there could be serious policy disagreements between regional and national leaders of Solidarity.

But Mr Litynski denied the existence of "fundamental disagreements" between the movement at its base and its leader Lech Walesa, whom observers said is part of the "hard core" of the trade union.

Mr Walesa has so far rejected all dialogue with the government unless independent trade unions are again allowed.

"It is out of the question to engage in lasting action without the approval of Lech Walesa," Mr Litynski stressed.

However, seemingly straying from Mr Walesa's stances, an RKW document last month called for the first time on militants to join local official bodies thus far boycotted by Solidarity as a whole.

The mathematician maintained, however, that he would not hesitate to call for a full boycott of next June's municipal elections if they were not "fully democratic."

Solidarity activities such as the printing of books and banned magazines, Mr Litynski added, will deliberately continue to operate underground.

The Polish Government offered last week to negotiate a solution to the country's economic crisis with Mr Walesa if Solidarity agreed to stop "illegal" activities and supported the authorities' economic and political reform program.

Mr Litynski said the government had deemed "positive" the RKW's willingness to stand behind candidates in the June poll.

Urban's 5 Jan Press Conference Detailed

AU112110 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 6 Jan 87 pp 1, 4

[Transcript of J. Urban's 5 January Warsaw Press conference]

[Text] At his 5 January Press conference for foreign and domestic journalists at the Warsaw INTERPRESS Center, Minister Jerzy Urban, press spokesman for the government, answered many questions put to him. Here is the transcript of the conference:

Stanislaw Podemski, POLITYKA: Our editorial board has received an open letter from historian Docent Holzer. This letter, which has addressed to General Jaruzelski and Lech Walesa, proposes that the two should meet to overcome the country's certain difficulties and the lack of national agreement and to achieve reconciliation. How do the authorities view such initiatives and proposals?

Urban: Since this letter has not been published, I will not dispute the evaluations it contains. The essence of this letter is the appeal which the POLITYKA editorial board refers to and which is like the appeals coming in from members of the so-called opposition. I do not intend to opine whether Docent Holzer's appeal is based on and expresses good will. We receive with attention every expression of patriotic concern and we regard it with earnestness. But the thing is that it is not only intentions that count in politics.

But why is it that precisely now some of the former Solidarity leaders and advisers—Docent Holzer was also a Solidarity adviser—continue to show conciliatory gestures? This inclination is a result of the present condition of this group of people who are being divided and continue to be in conflict with one another to an ever increasing extent. Their main intention is to negate and boycott whatever the authorities do. These people continue to evaluate "the aftermath of the battle" in the way I am doing now. This is exemplified by the statement made by Zbigniew Bujak's Masovian group's statement, which I discussed at my press conference not so long ago. In this situation we cannot be certain whether the wish to become a partner of the authorities is really motivated by increased concern for Poland's affairs.

We can assume that the hints transmitted by some representatives of the former Solidarity leadership that they want to participate in the dialogue with the authorities is one of the turns and twists of their tactic dictated by their wish to recover their significance. We can also assume that they expect that by holding official talks with members and advisers of the former Solidarity leadership the authorities would preserve and even renew Solidarity—that relic of the past. This is because the authorities' talks with former Solidarity leaders would bestow respectability on these people and would increase the West's faith, which has already been greatly impaired, in their domestic significance in Poland.

We are therefore able to see quite clearly the reasons for the sudden reconciliatory attitude assumed by yesterday's uncompromising fighters in the struggle against the "regime." All the same, we do not ignore the appeals in this line, which Docent Holzer's letter represents, because we follow agreement policy that is invariably based on the principle that states that what is important is not where one comes from, but what attitude one is now ready to assume and what one is ready to do for the country's good. This means that we do not exclude anyone from any dialogue in advance and for all times.

However, any dialogue is meaningful only if it can be based on any kind of common platform. Even the most general community of goals and good will would do.

The party and the state authorities have carried out a fundamental criticism of their errors and have evaluated the sources of these errors. This criticism extends to our past and to the very bowels of the mechanisms of government. The party has blocked once and for all the influence of those persons on the course on public affairs who bear the main responsibility for erroneous policy in the past. We continue to be sincerely self-critical and open in presenting the results of our measures. However, the stance of former Solidarity leaders and advisors represented and continues to represent the reverse of our stance. This is because the extremists of 1981 are still members of various groups and committees that try to operate under the name of Solidarity as if nothing had happened at all.

Through their policy, the former Solidarity leaders brought about a drastic deterioration of the 1981 economic crisis and shook the structures of the state, which was permanently reborn only after World War II. They made it necessary to introduce martial law, but they still deny this necessity. They supported Western restrictions and for a long time militated for the maintenance of these restrictions, although they were a blow against our economy, which continues to feel the painful results of these restrictions as do all the Poles living in Poland. For 6 years former Solidarity leaders have tried to hinder us, to create disturbances, and to practice nihilistic negation of the authorities' every measure, including reforms and their drafts. They have appealed for boycotting social life, the referendum, television, and even those citizens who cooperate with the authorities for Poland's benefit.

That is why before the dialogue can be established these people must gain partner-like credibility by honestly settling accounts with their own conduct and with the wrongs they inflicted or tried inflict on us. After all, our people could not believe that directly switching over from political aggressiveness to fraternization is a genuine act.

Former Solidarity leaders must also clearly give up their policy of boycott, negation, and slanders addressed to those with whom, as we have been told, they want to have a dialogue.

We expect the former activists of Solidarity leadership to participate in the national dialogue as truly Polish, independent elements. That is why they must cut off their ties with the centers of foreign political direction and refuse payments from foreign sources.

The PPR authorities conduct their political talks with the Western countries' governments and embassies without any intermediaries, because intermediaries are not necessary. The Polish national dialogue is our internal affair, and in order to participate in it, one must be a genuinely Polish, sovereign partner. It is obvious that we expect our potential partners in dialogue to respect the law, that is, to give up illegal activities and any links with those who engage in such activities.

It would also be necessary for our potential partners to accept the honest observance of the principles of our Constitution and the overriding interests of our state as the framework of dialogue.

Ceasing to combat the actual and envisaged bold reforms in our country and joining the pro-reform camp are the necessary sign that one adopts a partnerlike stance. The plurality of viewpoints should not only enrich the important and profound reforms still facing us, but also help to unite efforts and recognize their purposefulness.

Reforms help to create an extensive platform for dialogue, the participants in which do not have to shed their identity, traditions, and sentiments. We do not want anyone to lose his face. Those old Solidarity activists and advisers who adopt this kind of stance can participate in dialogue and in the process of national agreement in the same way as all other groups of people or individual persons can.

Docent Jerzy Holzer has also addressed his letter to the Solidarity chairman, although a historian should be able to tell that which is history from that which is in tangible existence right now. No one may now claim to represent millions and millions of former Solidarity members, because these millions are now able to channel their aspirations and initiatives in the many forms of our present public life: in the people's councils, self-government and self-management bodies, trade unions, the party, the sister parties, the clubs of Catholic intellectuals, and other organized bodies.

Solidarity members and activists who are genuinely faithful to the soul of the workers protest in 1980 expressed in the slogan "socialism yes—distortions no" are co-sponsors of reforms and action programs, actively participate in public life, and continue to share in national dialogue.

They do not expect that representatives of the institutions already defunct should represent them. On the other hand, the authorities, which continue to engage in their dialogue with the masses of the old members of the Solidarity union, do not think that they have to take any advantage of such mediacy.

Having boycotted public life and having conducted the policy of negation for 6 years, the old Solidarity leaders have excluded themselves by themselves from dialogue and agreement.

Finally, I wish to observe that Mr Jerzy Holzer's idea of the desirable form of starting dialogue is wrong.

The dialogue between people with different ideas, which helps to achieve progress in agreement, should be conducted by citizens who represent various orientations. Our many organizations, including the Consultative Council, conventions, other bodies charged with dialogue, and bodies that can still be set up, are places for dialogue. The role of PRON as the organizer of the process of rapprochement is very important in this regard.

The state authorities continue to direct collective efforts and to concretely shape reforms, making allowances for the existing contradictions and the results of dialogue. They will draw on this source for help to an ever increasing extent.

Poland needs not so much symbolic gestures such as spectacular meetings as it needs painstaking and solid efforts to consolidate the structure of agreement by various means, including the extension of its social and

political base. I repeat that the great pro-reform community has room for the old Solidarity activists and advisors if only they stop excluding themselves from this community.

Boguslaw Turek, UPI: What are the reasons for lifting the jamming of the BBC and Radio Free Europe programs? How much did this jamming cost a year?

Urban: I have nothing to say on this subject and will make no explanations at all. The fact that all Western stations can now be freely received in Poland is an expression of progress in relations with the external world and an expression of good will with regard to the freedom of information. However, there is something else to it. The credibility and harmfulness of those Western radio stations that try to aggressively interfere in Polish domestic affairs continue to diminish. Also the drop in the number of listeners of these stations makes their programs beamed to Poland in bad faith a factor that loses more and more its significance in molding public opinion and in conditioning people's minds.

I have supplied data on the popularity of those stations at the end of 1987. About 22 percent of our population listen more or less frequently to these stations and 78 percent never listen to them at all. For example, Radio Free Europe, which is a particularly aggressive radio station and which has actually nothing to do with broadcasting information, is listened to regularly by 2 percent, occasionally by 4 percent, and rarely by 9 percent of the adult population.

Insofar as the credibility of those radio stations is concerned, I have no results of the most recent research, unfortunately. All I possess are the results of older research work in mid-1987. In August 1987, the Western radio stations were regarded by 12 percent of the adult population as some of the sources of information. In comparison, 95 percent of the population indicated television as the source of information and 35 percent the press conferences of the government spokesman. This breakdown is obviously inaccurate because these press conferences are part of television programs and press publications. In March 1986 people were asked about the credibility of the individual sources of information, and 6.2 percent of adult respondents said that the Western radio stations were credible. Some 1.4 percent of the Polish journalists who were asked the same question in September 1987 replied that the Western radio stations were credible sources of information and 18 percent of them—a much higher ratio—replied that those stations supplied current information, although this information was not credible. These are some of the reasons why the reception of those radio stations in Poland no longer encounters any difficulties.

Irena Czekierska, REUTER: Minister, could you tell us why it is difficult to buy diesel fuel in Poland? Has the import of crude oil been reduced in any way? When will the difficulties in the flow of oil be eliminated?

Urban: The import of crude oil has not been reduced. But the thing is that, although consumption has increased, the import of crude oil has not been increased because of various seasonal difficulties and also because of the fact that one of our oil refineries has had a breakdown. I am unable to tell you accurately and meaningfully when these difficulties will be eliminated and how. I will try to collect the necessary information about the measures to be taken take to eliminate the serious shortages of crude oil. I will present this information at a future press conference. This issue has now come to a head in our railroads. Up to now it has troubled the farmers to a greater extent. I mean the farmers have been having troubles for some time time with buying the necessary amounts of diesel fuel.

John Daniszewski, AP: Mr Minister, could you tell us why the official mass media did not report the reductions in the prison sentences being served by the murderers of Father Popieluszko and could you tell us how soon one of the murderers may be released?

Urban: Perhaps I should provide a somewhat fuller answer to this question. It is not the job of the government spokesman to evaluate and comment on court decisions. I can, however, provide information in the way that I do about various aspects of national life irrespective of what the institutional, legal or other source of the facts is. On 12 December, acting on a motion submitted by the prosecutor general on the strength of article 4 of the law of 17 July 1986 on special proceedings with respect to perpetrators of certain crimes, the Penal Chamber of the Supreme Court reduced the sentences being served by Father Popieluszko's murderer's, that is: from 15 to 10 years for Pietruszko, from 25 to 15 years for Piotrkowski, from 10 to 6 years for Piekala, and from 8 to 4 and 1/2 years for Cmielewski. All these persons are in penal institutions at the present time.

The justification for the Supreme Court's decision was a humanitarian one. It was based, inter alia, on pleas from the families concerning the well-being of small children and the deterioration in the health of Pietruszka and Chmielewski. The court also took into account the good conduct of the prisoners. The decision does not in any sense mean that the court has softened its attitude toward the crime. The decision ought to be viewed against the background of what is a well-established humanitarian penal policy; this is particularly true of crimes that are politically motivated.

This decision ought to be viewed and evaluated alongside the earlier decision concerning the early release of all the persons involved in the murder of Militia Sergeant Karos. Although these are two different cases, they have a common significance. Leaving aside the different circumstances surrounding the two murders, murder is treated the same way, regardless of whether the victim is a priest or a member of the militia. Earlier, also acting on a motion submitted by the prosecutor general, the

Supreme Court cut the prison sentence of Robert Chechlaczow, who was sentenced for the murder of senior Militia Sergeant Zdislaw Karos, from 15 to 10 years. The Supreme Court allowed him to take advantage of earlier release from prison on parole as a minor. Tomasz Lupanow, sentenced for his involvement in the same affair, was also freed, having benefited from a similar humanitarian decision made by a penitentiary court. Even before that, Father Sylwester Zych and Stanislaw Matejczuk, a student at the Catholic University of Lublin, both of which were sentenced for their part in the affair, benefited from the 17 July law and were released from penal institution more than 1 year ago.

Recently, Western press agencies and newspapers have been providing sensational and biased reports on the reductions in the prison sentences being served by Father Popieluszko's murderers. For example, the BBC broadcast the following commentary by Mr Kevin Ruane, which contains the following peculiar statement: "The Christmas release of two young men sentenced for the murder of a militia sergeant during a scuffle in a Warsaw streetcar shortly after the imposition of martial law will undoubtedly be welcomed by many people." That is what the BBC said. It is surprising that a terrorist attack involving the use of firearms and the shooting of a member of the militia that ended in the murder of the victim of the terrorist attack is treated so lightly by the BBC and described as a scuffle. The BBC goes on to say: "The suggestion that the authorities are comparing the two decisions has elicited a reaction form lawyers, who maintain that the two cases cannot be compared." It is a typical case of applying double standards. If our people are doing the killing that is all right, if our people are being killed that is wrong. I am being completely frank about this.

You asked about information concerning this matter. Western press agencies and newspapers have recently been reproaching justice department authorities for failing to have the Supreme Court decision published in the press. Courts make similar decisions when they meet and, like the decisions in question, they are no secret. Courts do not on their own initiative inform the press about amnesties when they concern specific individuals. For example, the press was not informed about the reduced prison sentences and release of two groups of persons involved in the murder of Sergeant Karos. However, the decision was not kept secret. Journalists who requested information form the Supreme Court received it. Journalists who addressed requests to me or to my office also received information.

Kay Withers, BALTIMORE SUN: Mr Minister, I have two questions that concern me. I addressed the first question to your bureau yesterday; it concerned the illness AIDS and I asked about the rights of Polish homosexuals in this context, you said...

Urban: One moment please, I apologize, Mrs Withers, I have some doubts about the translation...

Kay Withers: When I asked about AIDS I used the opportunity to ask about the rights of homosexuals in Poland, and you told me that is is a purely private matter and that homosexuals have certain rights in this respect. However, a newly established organization representing homosexuals informed me that between June and October of last year several thousand homosexuals were detained by the militia: Photographs and fingerprints were taken, they were asked many very personal questions—this took place at the headquarters of the militia in the Wola district of Warsaw—and were offered money or services for providing information about Poland's homosexual community in general. I would like to know why this was the case, and what legal basis is there for an operation of this kind?

Urban: I do not know anything about any events at the militia headquarters in the Wola district. However, I can give you some assurances of a more general kind. There was no militia operation concerning the homosexual community and no operation of this kind will be conducted in the future. How should this be interpreted? It means that there are no operations directed against the homosexual community. Militia authorities cannot even tell how many people belonging to this community have been detained, or how many homosexuals there are among the total number of people who have been detained. No statistics of this kind are kept, because no one is detained for being a homosexual, nor are people who are detained divided up into homosexuals and heterosexuals. People who are suspected of having committed a crime can be and are detained. Crimes occur in the homosexual community just as in any other community and it also includes people who are on the fringes of society. Moreover, the homosexual community is particularly exposed to criminal activity. In 1987 11 homosexuals were murdered. This is a high figure in relation to the estimated size of the community. In addition to this, robberies, thefts, and burglaries are committed in this community. Investigations concerning these affairs are difficult to conduct because of the closed nature of the homosexual community. Nevertheless, militia operations are conducted against homosexuals, and homosexuals are not set apart in any way. The legal basis for the detention and questioning of persons is the same for all citizens. To put it quite simply, just as there are no special laws that apply to people who are bald or have fair hair, there are no laws that set people apart people because of their sexual inclinations.

Kay Withers: As far as my first question is concerned, I wanted to say that these homosexuals were asked solely about matters relating to their homosexuality. I would now like to go on to my second question. I read that a commission has been established for the purpose of examining the possibility of setting up a duty-free zone in the Szczecin-Swinoujscie area. Could you tell us what this would mean in concrete terms, what benefits it would bring, and would it be similar to, let us say, the free port of Gdansk that existed before the war, and how

does the whole matter appear viewed from the angle of the disagreement with the GDR about both countries' territorial waters?

Urban: The question of duty-free zones is being examined as an economic concept. This is not in any way connected with disagreement about territorial waters, nor is it in any way associated with the Free City of Gdansk. I would like to reject such analogies clearly and emphatically. The pre-war Free City of Gdansk was a separate state organism in which Poland did, it is true to say, have certain rights but which was not a part of the Polish state. The setting up of duty-free zones, wherever they may be, has nothing to do with yielding one inch of sovereignty. They are quite simply zones in which certain economic operations would be conducted according to principles that are different from those that apply outside the zones.

Irena Czekierska, REUTER: To return to the question of Father Popieluszko's killers. You said that all four murderers are in prison. Does this mean that Chmielewskim, who could in fact already be released, is still in prison?

Urban: I know that he is still in prison and that at the present time no decision has been made that would allow him to leave. The matter is in the hands of the penitentiary court.

Stefan Dietrich, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG: Has Chmielewski already requested that his sentence be commuted?

Urban: I do not know. Please address these questions to the justice department.

John Daniszewski, AP: Mr Minister I would like to ask about another officer of the Ministry of Internal Affairs who was sentenced for committing murder in 1982; a certain Mr Franciszek R. who was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for killing two members of his family. As far as I know, he was released in August under the amnesty. Does this mean that members of the security services are now being treated more leniently?

Urban: I do not know anything about the affair, and so I do not want to reply to any general question that would in any way link my reply to a concrete affairs that I have heard about for the first time. I can only say in general terms that penal policy is evolving in a direction that involves less use of imprisonment and that humanitarianism is a characteristic feature of our penal policy. For example, the possibility of generally releasing people from prison on parole sooner, before they have served two-thirds of their sentence, is being discussed. Thus, to describe general trends, I state clearly that our policy is that the effectiveness of a punishment does not depend solely on how harsh it is. However, I know nothing about the concrete case that you have mentioned.

Joseph Mahd, PALESTINIAN PRESS AGENCY: What do Poles think of 1987 and what do you expect in 1988? In other words, what are the government's plans this year, apart from the economic reform?

Urban: I avoid answering questions where I have to speak on behalf of Poles in general. After all, what Poles think of last year is extremely varied, and if you are interested there is a report by the Public Opinion Research Center called "1987 Has Passed," which shows how differently Polish society and various groups thereof assess 1987. I can tell you what the government thinks, but the government has already said what it thinks in the Sejm. I do not know if it is worth giving a summary of this extensive analysis. Positive opinions dominated the government's assessment, in other words it was a year which saw a further increase in agricultural and industrial output and progress in national accord and democratization, of which there were many signs. The pope's visit and the referendum are examples. There was also many negatives in the social, political, and economic areas. More than anything, there was a shortage of success, to put it mildly, in housing construction; investment projects took too long; the performance of the economic plan was disappointing when it comes to financial equilibrium, in other words inflation was greater than we planned; and so on. You asked about plans for this year. Right now one can mention the people's council elections and the new election rules for them and the debate on this subject. But most of all, this will be the first year of transforming the concept of the second stage of the economic reform into real life.

Editor Fitsch, DIE DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG: What does the Polish Government expect from the FRG foreign minister's Polish visit, and how much space in this visit will be taken up by the question of compensation for Polish workers who underwent forced labor during the Third Reich?

Urban: This visit will reciprocate Minister Orzechowski's visit to Bonn in April 1986. Minister Genscher's visit is a sign of continuing political dialogue between Warsaw and Bonn. It will be an opportunity to make a deeper analysis of bilateral relations. We are ready to investigate the possibilities of tangible progress in the normalization and development of our relations in pursuance of the Polish-FRG treaty of 7 December 1970.

International affairs will certainly occupy a major part of the talks, for the visit is taking place at a particularly important period in international life started by the important and fruitful Gorbachev-Reagan meeting. Also foreseen are talks on key international issues, including problems of consolidating peace, security, detente, disarmament, and the development of all-European cooperation.

We hope that Minister Genscher's visit to Poland will encourage progress in the normalization and development of Polish-FRG relations, which will be our joint

constructive contribution to consolidating the generally positive trends in East-West relations. During the talks on bilateral relations, we will of course also discuss many detailed topics. Which ones? It will be easier to provide an answer after the visit.

Christopher Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: I wanted to ask about Marshal Rakowski's visit to Moscow. There was a flash on this subject on yesterday's television news, but nothing was said about it later on. As far as I know, today's newspapers also contain no mention of it. Could you tell us about it, as well as about Deputy Premier Sadowski's visit to Moscow? I should think that the deputy premier was received by the Soviet premier. Was this visit planned? Did it take place or not?

Urban: Apart from a public and official purpose, Vice Marshal Rakowski's Moscow visit also has a private one. Mieczyslaw Rakowski is working on a book about "perestroyka," and as far as I know he wants to take advantage of his visit in order to hold certain talks which would facilitate his work on the book. So if there is no mention of this visit today, that does not mean that Rakowski has perished in the Soviet Union. It could mean that he is working, for example. As far as I know, important meetings and official talks are expected and foreseen.

Deputy Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski did pay a working visit to Moscow in order to coordinate plans and agree on cooperation between both countries' planning commissions and in order to discuss future agreements. This visit possessed a working nature, as do most of the visits between us and a country with which we maintain such close relations. One should not indulge in any speculation about these visits for the sake of protocol, because I fear that this would make the Soviet partners, and in turn the Polish partners, deliberately inflate ceremony for the sole purpose of providing the Western press with something to speculate about. This is not our intention. We want relations that are as businesslike as possible, not ones that are encrusted in ceremony.

Charles Gans, AP: I wanted to ask about the work on amending the election rules to people's councils. As far as the voting procedure itself is concerned, indeed there is liberalization. But one cannot discern any liberalization concerning the nomination of candidates. The right to nominate candidates is still only in the hands of some official groups but not other citizens' groups, and then the official candidates are selected by the voting commissions. Why is this? Is it impossible to consider the possibility of a specified number of citizens nominating a candidate, in order to make this process more democratic?

Urban: It is possible to consider this. In fact, first of all the State Council presented this topic for discussion so that one could discuss it and add to it. But one can also say that various groups of citizens, acting through various organizations and other bodies, may influence the nominating of candidates for people's councillors. It is our political intention that people possessing various convictions and representing various orientations be nominated as candidates, and this is going to be the subject of appropriate talks. These talks will form the political basis for future people's councils. The point is that people with critical minds and people who describe themselves as the opposition but whose activity lies within our constitutional framework should be encouraged to run for the office of people's councillor. For it is easier to stand on the sidelines, express one's views, voice beautiful-sounding generalizations, or comment on the work of the authorities than to take real part in exercising authority and adopt the consequent burden and responsibility of speaking out on a given topic and having to choose between what is useful and even essential for a given area and what enjoys the greatest popularity. In other words, those who describe themselves as the legal opposition should turn from critics and debaters into participants in the exercising of authority and be willing to assume joint responsibility.

The new election rules which have been presented for discussion are a step forward from the past. It is not the last step forward, but another step that complies with our philosophy of gradual reforms, so that democratic mechanisms may establish themselves.

Kazimierz Barcikowski has promised me that he will hold a press conference next week mainly about the powers of people's councils and the elections to them. So I believe he will be able to satisfy your interest in this topical matter much more thoroughly.

Zoucher Saba'a El Dear, SYRIAN PRESS AGENCY: Could you tell us about General Jaruzelski's plans for foreign trips this year? Or conversely, are there any planned visits to Poland by foreign heads of state?

Urban: I have nothing to say right now. There are various plans and talks, but I have nothing to say on the threshold of the year.

Christopher Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: I understand that the authorities want critical-minded people's councils, but why this whole process of elections? One can come to an agreement without it.

Urban: I do not quite understand your question. In Poland one can come to an agreement about the composition of the councils without an election, and in the United States one can agree on the next president in the same way. For every candidature is the subject of talks and bargaining. That is how candidates who are later elected by the voters are put up all over the world. Various political and social organisms and various official and unofficial forces in various countries also determine who is going to candidate, after which the electorate makes its choice.

Bobinski: Reading the proposed amendments to the election law, I understand that only one force determines the final composition of the councils.

Urban: You have not read it carefully. All important and legal organizations, in other words those possessing significance, are taking part in the process of putting up candidates.

Joseph Mahd, PALESTINIAN PRESS AGENCY: We know that stopping vessels in international waters is a violation of international agreements concerning the freedom to sail. The world's press has reported that Israel has stopped about 20 ships from various countries over the past 2 years. Some of them were halted while sailing in the waters of third countries, as a result of which 20 people died and over 150 were taken prisoner by the Israelis. This is a clear example of organized terrorism by a state. Should one not oppose it? My question is: Is it not high time for an international campaign against such terrorism, regardless of its source?

Urban: Poland is in favor of a complete solution to the Middle East conflict by means of an international conference attended by all relevant parties, including the PLO, and believes that if the basic conflict and its sources were to be removed, then various intricate signs of conflict in the Middle East, on land and water, would also be eased or removed.

Leaders' Public Appearances 29 Dec-5 Jan

AU081343 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish monitored from 30 December through 6 January reports the following public appearances of Polish leaders (date and page in parentheses):

PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski received a delegation of beekeepers. (date not stated) (5 Jan p 2)

Politburo Member Kazimierz Barcikowski received new Indonesian Ambassador Ambiar Tamala and new Finnish Ambassador Unto Juhani Turunen on 4 January. (5 Jan p 2)

Politburo Candidate Member Stanislaw Bejger toured shipyards installations in the Tricity "in the last days of 1987" (31 Dec-3 Jan p 2) and on 31 December met with aktivs of the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk. (4 Jan p 2)

Politburo Member Marian Orzechowski received new Finnish Ambassador Unto Juhani Turunen on 4 January. (5 Jan p 2)

Politburo Member Florian Siwicki visited a signals unit of the Warsaw Military District on 31 December. (4 Jan p 2)

Further on Elena Ceausescu's Birthday

PEC Gives Luncheon

AU071900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1822 GMT 7 Jan 87

["Comradely Luncheon To Mark Mme Elena Ceausescu's Birthday"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 07/01/1988—The Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party gave a comradely luncheon in honour of Mme Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council of Science and Education.

In attendance, alongside Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, were full and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, secretaries of the Party Central Committee, members of the State Council and of the government.

Mme Elena Ceausescu was conveyed the warmest congratulations and wishes of good health and long life, power of work and ever more important successes in her entire activity, together with the traditional "Many Happy Returns of the Day."

Mme Elena Ceausescu thanked for the congratulations and wishes conveyed and proposed a toast to the RCP, to the party and the people, to the successful fulfillment of the targets set by the Thirteenth Congress and the National Conference of the Party, so that the year 1988 may see ever better results in all areas of activity.

In that festive atmosphere Nicolae Ceausescu toasted the Romanian people and conveyed the Communists and all working people the best wishes of good health and happiness, of further successes in the country's manysided development, in socialist and communist construction in Romania. Referring to Romania's socioeconomic development plans and programmes this year and over the 5-year period he showed the targets that have been set should be fulfilled, and the homeland's general development and the continuous rise in the whole people's material and spiritual standards ensured through a better organization of work, by strengthening order and discipline, the sense of responsibility at everyone's workplace—from top to bottom.

The people in the attendance toasted the health of President Nicolae Ceausescu, of Mme Elena Ceausescu, to whom they wholeheartedly conveyed wishes of long life, good health and power of work, ever greater successes in their highly responsible activity in the service of the homeland's multilateral flowering, the continuous rise in the entire people's welfare, the uninterrupted strengthening of Romania's independence and sovereignty.

PEC Birthday Letter

AU111432 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Jan 88 p 1

["Letter Sent to Comrade Elena Ceausescu by the PEC of the RCP Central Committee" on her birthday celebrated on 7 January]

[Text] Much Esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu,

On your birthday, with special feelings of esteem, respect, and appreciation, we would like to convey to you, from the bottom of our hearts, warm greetings and wishes for health and happiness and for long, bright years, full of satisfaction and accomplishments, by the side of the brilliant leader of our party and state, brilliant founder of modern Romania and strategist for ensuring its progress on the victorious path of socialism and communism, and outstanding personality of our times—Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

We all take particular pleasure in taking the opportunity of this anniversary to pay ardent homage to you and to express our, all the Communists', and the entire nation's high appreciation for the fruitful and long-lasting activity you have carried out in the Communist and workers' movement and for the exemplary patriotic devotion you have shown and continue to show in the struggle for the social and national liberation of our homeland, for ensuring the revolutionary transformation of our society, for building the new destiny of Socialist Romania, for strengthening its independence and sovereignty, and for raising the homeland to high pinnacles of civilization, progress, and well-being.

All our party and people wholeheartedly and unanimously acknowledge the activity you carry out as front-ranking militant of our party and state and as eminent scientist, as well as the decisive contribution you—in your capacity as member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee, first deputy prime minister of the government, and chairman of the National Council for Science and Education—have made to drafting and implementing the great plans for the country's socioeconomic development and the important programs for organizing and modernizing production and for increasing labor productivity and work efficiency, to accomplishing the objective of the new scientific and technical revolution and the new agrarian revolution, and to unflinchingly implementing the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania and ensuring the country's progress toward communism.

By combining harmoniously the activity of scientific creation with the enthusiasm of the revolutionary activity, you give all party members and all the people a brilliant and outstanding example of scientist-citizen and multifaceted politician, of communist determination and principle, and of great and deep humanism. With all your life and activity devoted to the implementation of the lofty goals of socialism and communism

and to unflinchingly serving—with boundless devotion and self-denial—the communist party and the socialist homeland, with your creative and militant spirit, and with your feelings of responsibility in drawing up and implementing the great programs of building the comprehensively developed socialist society, you, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, brilliantly reflect the most noble characteristics and virtues of the Romanian people.

It is a particular pleasure for all of us and, at the same time, we consider it as the duty of our hearts and of our intellect, to reassert, also on this occasion, the brilliant activity you have carried out in the field of scientific and technological research and your decisive role—as scientist of world renown—in ensuring the development and flourishing of Romanian science, education, and culture; we also value your activity to unite and organize all the forces in this important sector of activity in order to ensure the country's multifaceted progress and the successful implementation of the scientific-technological revolution in our homeland in order to enrich our whole nation's cultural life and expand the horizon of the people's knowledge and culture.

As chairman of the National Council for Science and Education, you have made a decisive contribution to organizing and developing—on new foundations—the scientific and technological research, combining it and involving it more and more actively in all the work devoted to ensuring the intensive development of our national economy, to modernizing production forces, to making a better use of the whole country's material and human potential, and to increasing quality and efficiency in all the fields of activity.

Likewise, Romanian education, set by you on modern and scientific foundations, gives thorough professional and technological knowledge to all graduates, in keeping with the ever greater demands and requirements of the high technological level of our industry, of the new scientific and technological revolution, and of the new agrarian revolution. The Romanian school gives the millions of youth in our country a broad horizon of culture and, in the spirit of an advanced approach to work, life, and to social commitments, molds them into true, conscious builders of the new, socialist society in our homeland.

A brilliant example of patriotism, revolutionary commitment, and of tireless activity for implementing the most daring aspirations of our people and of all other nations, your life and activity, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu is highly valued in the international arena thanks to the original and priceless contribution you make to asserting Romanian science, to developing international knowledge, and to making complete use the qualities of science and culture in promoting the lofty ideals of peace and understanding among peoples. Your scientific work of outstanding value in the field of chemistry and technology of polymers—the fruit of your diligent research activity and your high personal ability for investigation and synthesis—which gives the opportunity to the whole world to get acquainted with major, original achievements and makes a contribution to increasing the prestige of the Romanian science in all the parts of the world, is highly valued abroad.

The Communists and our whole nation highly value the prestigious activity you carry out in your capacity as chairman of the Romanian National Committee "Scientists and Peace" to strengthen cooperation and collaboration with other scientists' organizations throughout the world in the struggle waged for defending peace, for disarmament, and eliminating the danger of a nuclear catastrophe to see to it that science, education, and culture are placed exclusively in the service of progress, human civilization, cooperation and understanding among nations, and in the service of all nations' free and dignified development.

We assure you, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu that your tireless activity devoted to Romania's progress and to the flourishing of our socialist nation is a brilliant and wonderful example and a mobilizing incentive for all of us and for all the Communists and citizens of our homeland to work with utmost determination and power of work in order to unflinchingly implement the party policy in all the sectors of activity and the tasks set by the current period in the country's development and to successfully fulfill the historic decisions set forward by the 13th RCP Congress and the Party National Conference.

At this great anniversary, expressing the most profound and noble feelings of the Communists and of the whole nation, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, we voice our highest admiration and regard, ardent gratitude and greatest appreciation and we convey you our heartfelt wishes for a long and happy life, for great and brilliant achievements in your entire activity, and for much health and power of work in order to continue to contribute—together with the most beloved son of our nation, our much esteemed and beloved secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu—to ensuring the Romanian homeland's free and dignified progress toward the brilliant path of socialist progress and civilization, toward well-being and happiness.

With ardent feelings of respect and comradely affection, from the bottom of our hearts, we extend to you the traditional wishes for "Many Happy Returns of the Day!"

The PEC of the RCP Central Committee.

Media Coverage of Birthday

AU111929 [Editorial Report] Romanian media, in particular the press, from 6 through 8 January give extensive coverage to the birthday of Elena Ceausescu, member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee, first deputy

prime minister of the government, and chairman of the National Council for Science and Education, celebrated on 7 January. As usual, the media coverage does not specify her current age. Bucharest SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian on 6 January, the day preceding the event, carry articles and reports totaling some 4,000 and 8,000 words, respectively, on the "decisive role of science in implementing the programs for the intensive development and modernization of the Romanian economy," on the "active role of Romanian education in fashioning the young generations, and on the "vital and leading role" played in this respect by "Elena Ceausescu, eminent politician, scientist, and scholar." The dailies also carry reports on the publication of Elena Ceausescu's chemistry book on polymers in the USSR.

The same Bucharest dailies on 7 January devote three-and-a-half pages each to this anniversary. They carry photographs and photographs of paintings of Elena Ceausescu alone or with her husband on unspecified occasions. The front page of SCINTEIA displays a 7 by 5-and-1/2 inch head and shoulders photograph of uncertain age of Elena Ceausescu standing in front of a microphone, while ROMANIA LIBERA displays a 6-and-1/2 by 5-and-1/2 inch photomontage of her head and shoulders, surrounded by flowers and machinery. Articles such as "The Most Fruitful Years of Romanian Science" by Ion Ursu, candidate member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and first vice chairman of National Council for Science and Technology, in SCINTEIA, or "Bright Example of Work and Life Devoted to the Party, Fatherland, and People" by Ana Muresan, candidate member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Council of Women, in the 7 January ROMANIA LIBERA, effusively praise Elena Ceausescu's "great merits" in "promoting the ceaseless progress of Romanian science, education, and culture" as well as her "untiring activity in the party-state leadership—alongside the brilliant strategist and leader of Socialist Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu—to draft and implement our domestic and foreign policy and the programs for an intensive and higher economic development." The articles and poems devoted to the "great daughter of the country and heroine of the nation" on these pages total some 20,000 words in each daily.

The newspapers on 8 January continue to carry tributes to Elena Ceausescu on her birthday. The letter addressed to Elena Ceausescu by the PEC of the RCP Central Committee, as well as reports on the birthday ceremony itself and the "comradely dinner" in her honor, are carried in full in both dailies. Their front pages display a full-length photograph of Elena and Nicolae Ceausescu of uncertain date, measuring 7 by 6-and-1/2 inches in SCINTEIA and 6 by 5-and-1/2 inches in ROMANIA LIBERA. Both dailies carry on page 3 a 15-by-4-inch photograph of a lineup of party-state leaders with Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu in the center, slightly in front of the others, thus appearing taller than most of them. The leaders can be identified, from the left to the right of the picture, as follows: several unidentified, (?Ana Muresan), one unidentified, Ion Dinca, Gheorghe Oprea, Emil Bobu, Constantin Dascalescu, Elena Ceausescu, Nicolae Ceausescu, Nicu Ceausescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, (?Lina Ciobanu), Stefan Andrei, Dumitru Popescu, Ludovic Fazekas, several unidentified.

The dailies also carry further articles and messages of homage devoted to the birthday celebrations, as well as reports on foreign media praise for Elena Ceausescu's "prodigious political and scientific activity devoted to the country's progress and the cause of peace." The overall material devoted to this anniversary totals some 8,000 words in each of the 8 January papers.

In addition to the above press coverage, the weekly Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No. 2 of 7 January carries on pages 4, 5, 6, and 7 two unsigned articles devoted to Elena Ceausescu's birthday totaling some 6,000 words: "Homage of the Whole Nation for Prodigious Work Devoted to Romania's Comprehensive Development and to the Full Assertion of Our Socialist Nation's Creative Energies" and "High International Praise for the Scientific Work of Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu."

Bucharest broadcast media on 7 January also give extensive coverage to this anniversary. All morning and midday Bucharest radio casts lead with a brief item noting Elena Ceausescu's birthday. The late afternoon and evening newscasts, as well as Bucharest AGERPRES in English carry reports on special events devoted to Elena Ceausescu, such as the Sinaia ceremony, where she was handed a congratulatory letter from the PEC of the RCP Central Committee, and the party dinner given in her honor the same evening.

Development of Energy System Examined

AU112022 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1901 GMT 11 Jan 87

["The Romanian Energy Base Develops"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/1/1988—Romania's energy system has now an installed power of about 20,000 MW as to 3,258 MW in 1965. From a structural point of view, the main share of the energy base is held by the power supplied by co-generation plants—more than 77 per cent, with the remainder produced by waterpower stations. As for the power installed in hydroelectric plants, it rose almost ten times in the last twenty years standing at nearly 4,500 MW.

The building of large thermal and hydroelectric plants of high powers at Rogojelu-Rovinari (800 MW) and Turceni (1,600 MW) just as of waterpower stations on the main inland rivers the Arges, the Cris, the Olt, the Somes, the Mures, the Bistrita) made Romania's overall electric output grow from 17.2 thousand million KWh to over 72 thousand KWh.

The energy base saw substantial qualitative changes which aimed in the main at a certain reorientation as regards the sources of primary energy consumed, solid fuels and lean coals being more widely used. The production of fuel coal increased seven times over this period, topping 38 million tons now. The country's energy potential has been better used through the building of large, medium and small waterpower stations which supply over elevenfold more electric power than twenty years ago.

Building and assembly works are under way on the first nuclear power plant at Cernavoda. Action continues for the turning of reusable energy resources to best account.

No Damage Reported in Vrancea Area Earthquake
AU081919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1904 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/1/1988—An earthquake with an intensity of five degrees on the Richter scale produced at a depth of 120 km in Vrancea region on January 8 at 1851 hours. [sentence as received] The intensity of the tremor in the epicenter was of five degrees on the Mercalli scale. The earthquake was felt in Bucharest at an intensity of four degrees (Mercalli scale). No damage was reported.

Intensive Industrial Development Reviewed
AU081413 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 8 Jan 88

["A Dynamic Process of Creating Modern Industrial Structures"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/1/1988—Among the great openings the Ninth RCP Congress (1965) practiced with regard to the strategy of Romania's development is another outlook on the country's industrialization realistically correlated with the dynamics of the possibilities and demands of the national economy. So, the congress stipulated as a long-term option the earmarking of about one third of the national income for enlarged reproduction, channeling the greatest part of funds toward industrialization. In the last four five-year plan periods (1966-1985) more than 3,000 thousand million lei were invested, which accounts for an almost eight times higher value than that of the investments made in the three five-year plan periods of socialist construction. With this as a basis, the fixed assets in the economy—an essential component element of the national wealth—amount to some 3,000 thousand million lei from 517 twenty-two years ago, an evolution which shows an impetuous growth of the production capacity of industry and the economy in general. Nearly 9,000 main production and infrastructure units were put into operation, while thousands upon thousands of other units in industry were re-equipped and updated. Consequently, the Romanian industry turns out the whole production of 1965 in only 55 days, and its contribution to the creation of the national income rose from 48.9 percent in 1965 to over 60 percent in 1985.

Special stress was laid on the priority growth of key industries, with effects on the economy as a whole. The machine-building industry holds a 29.5 percent share in the overall industrial output, after an 11 fold increase in the 1966-1985 interval. Reflecting the essential changes in the structure of this industry, the value of the production of automation means and computer technology, electronics and electrotechnology rose nearly 70 times and that of fine mechanics and optics almost 50 times. Over the same period, the spectacular development of the chemical industry (ten times in the last four five-year plan intervals) increased the share of this branch in the overall industrial output from 6.7 percent to 10 percent.

Taking the big accumulations in industrial development as a basis, the Thirteenth RCP Congress (1985) provided for the passage to a new modernization stage according to intensive criteria. In machine building, higher growth rates are envisaged for electronics, electrotechnology and fine mechanics. Over the five-year period the growth of this branch as a whole accounts for 63 percent, while fine mechanics and optics, for instance, will develop at a 73 percent rate. The chemical industry, will develop likewise, with substantial increases for fine synthesis and small-tonnage products, ultrapure substances, reagents, a.o. Intensive development is based on the growth of productivity owing to which the national income is estimated to stand at nearly 90 percent in the current five-year period. In industry productivity, determined on the basis of marketable production, will register an average annual growth rate of 11.2 percent. A deciding role is to be played by technical progress.

The reduction of material expenses in all sectors is of special importance in the intensive development of the economy in the current stage. The programmes under way stipulate a smaller share of material expenditure in the social product, which accounts for some 53 percent in 1990, while material expenditure in 1,000 lei worth of marketable production will be reduced by over 30 percent. At the same time, the index of best using raw and auxiliary materials, fuel and energy, calculated on the basis of the marketable production, will rise 30-32 percent in 1990 from 1985.

The investment programme which amounts to 1,400 thousand million lei is oriented toward backing intensive-type growth. Funds are streamlined toward expanding the indigenous raw materials and energy base, updating and re-equipping industrial units.

The achievement in 1990 of 46 percent of the value of industrial output on the account of new and updated products, concurrently with the growth of the marketable production in 1,000 lei worth of fixed assets by 36 percent as to 1985, the better use of raw and auxiliary

materials, of fuel and energy with a 30-32 percent higher index till 1990 are as many telling expressions of an intensive-type industrial development.

Growth of Shipbuilding Industry Reviewed

AU091553 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0755 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/1/1988—Sea tests have started on a 3,300 DWT motorship to be exported, the first that will leave the Oltenita shipyard, on the lower course of the Danube, this year. Two more motorships are being assembled at the same shipyard for foreign buyers—one of 5,000 DWT and another of 3,300 DWT. At the Drobeta-Turnu Severin yard this year's first ship is ready for delivery to a foreign contractor—a 600 cubic meter self-propelled barge—with the first petroleum tanker of 7,000 DWT also for export being at an advanced stage.

Romania's shipbuilding industry was greatly developed and updated in the past decades when the shipyards at Braila, Drobeta-Turnu Severin, Galati, Oltenita, Giurgiu and Constanta were extended and two more were built—at Tulcea and Mangalia—to put it in a position to build more than forty kinds of river and sea-going ships with capacities ranging from 1,000 to 150,000 DWT. In the first two years of the on-going five-year period (1986-1990) about twenty new ships for a total 450,000 DWT were added to the Romanian merchant fleet.

Romania went a long way from 1951-1955 when the capacity of its new sea-going ships totalled some 200,000 DWT, to the over 11,600,000 DWT capacity at the end of the 1981-1985 five-year period.

In order to increase the economic efficiency of shipbuilding and improve its quality, the shipyards at Constanta, Mangalia, Galati and Braila have specialized in medium and large-capacity sea-going ships—cargoships and bulk carriers, supply ships for offshore drilling rigs, Atlantic-type supertrawlers a.o. Whereas the Tulcea, Giurgiu, Oltenita, Sulina and Drobeta-Turnu Severin shipyards build and repair small river and sea-going ships—barges, dredges, coastal fishing vessels, general cargo ships, tankers, tug and pushboats, motor ships, passenger vessels, floating cranes, etc. Besides, the Galati shipyard builds offshore drilling platforms.

The Romanian vessels are comparable with similar ones built abroad in terms of performance that is warranted by certificates issued by first-class companies in Great Britain, the U.S.A., Norway, France and other countries. Their high-technology equipment and instruments are supplied by specialized enterprises across the country. As appreciation for the Romanian ships has been growing in scores of countries on all continents, exports have doubled.

Constanta-Sud Seaport Progress

AU081426 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/1/1988—Right near the present seaport of Constanta, the biggest in Romania, and one of the major European ports, a new port, Constanta-Sud, is in an advanced stage of construction. In terms of length of the landing ways, turnover and technical complexity, the new port is fourfold bigger than the current one, designed and built at the beginning of the century.

Most up-to-date equipment and facilities will allow for the handling, in a final stage, of over 170 million tons of goods a year, which will place it among the biggest sea ports in the world. Built at the merger of the Danube-Black-Sea Canal with the sea, the new port takes over also the goods carried by that navigable river way. Worth mentioning is the fact that the "Constanta free port" will operate within the new port. Along with the "Sulina free port" it will help developing and diversifying Romania's forms of participation in the world exchanges of material goods.

The Constanta-Sud seaport covers over 2,300 hectares. It has berths for various uses, moles for the free zone, ferryboat lines, ways (river ones included), etc., many of them in a final stage of construction.

Totu Holds Meetings With Libyan Secretary

LD071327 Tripoli JANA in English 1057 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Text] Bucharest, Ay al Nar [January] 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Mr. Ioan Totu, has stressed the strong relations existing between the Libyan Arab people and his people which are being gradually promoted for the common interest of both peoples.

During his meeting yesterday in Bucharest with the secretary of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau, Mr. Totu said that they followed up with great attention the civilized achievements accomplished by the Libyan Arab people in various spheres thanks to the great Al-Fatih Revolution.

He reiterates his country's denunciation of the plots concocted by the U.S. imperialism in a desperate bid to wreck the achievements of the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary choices.

Husak Awarded Victory of Socialism Order

AU091819 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1754 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/1/1988—Under a presidential decree signed by Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu the "Victory of Socialism" order was awarded to the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic,

Gustav Husak, on his 75th birthday for his special contribution to the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, to the promotion of the general cause of socialism, international peace and collaboration.

Ceausescu Cables PCI's Natta on Birthday

AU111320 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Jan 88 p 5

[Message from Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, to Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party on his 70th birthday]

[Text] To Comrade Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party [PCI]

On your 70th birthday, on behalf of the RCP and on my own behalf, I take great pleasure in conveying to you warm greetings and best wishes for good health, personal happiness, and much success in the activity of great responsibility you carry out at the helm of the PCI.

The Romanian Communists, harboring feelings of esteem and solidarity, follow with great interest the struggle waged by the PCI to mobilize the working people and the broad Italian masses in order to implement the renewing transformations in society, in accordance with their fundamental aspirations for democracy and progress.

I express my belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties will develop in the future too, for the benefit of our countries and nations and in the interest of the general cause of peace and socialism.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general.

Ceausescu Message to Argentine CP Leader Fava

AU111422 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Jan 88 p 5

[Message from RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to Athos Fava, secretary general of the Communist Party of Argentina on the 70th anniversary of the creation of the party]

[Text] To Comrade Athos Fava, secretary general of the Communist Party of Argentina [PCA]

On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the creation of the PCA, on behalf of the RCP and on my own behalf, I convey to you and to all the Communists in Argentina warm congratulations and fraternal revolutionary greetings, together with best wishes for success in the activity you carry out to promote the fundamental aspirations for freedom, social justice, democracy, and progress of the working people and all the Argentine nation.

I take this opportunity to reassert the relations of friendship, cooperation, and militant solidarity between our parties, and I express my belief that these relations will continue to develop in the future, too, in keeping with the joint interest of the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general.

Chamber Finance Committee Agrees on Budget
LD112240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2140 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jan (TANJUG)—The budget for the Federation for this year will total 5.6599 trillion dinars. Delegates of all the republics and provinces agreed on this this evening in the Finance Committee of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces. This has opened the way for the passing of the budget for the Federation, the needs of which are currently being temporarily financed. The Federal Chamber will, during the course of the week, pass the federal budget for this year.

The budget is 109 billion dinars less than the budget on which Croatia witheld its agreement at the end of December. A delegate of that republic and a delegate from Vojvodina this evening insisted that the contributions from the republics and provinces also should be reduced by exactly that amount, but in the end they nevertheless agreed to a reduction of 50 billion dinars.

The Finance Committee first met this morning at 0900, but because of sessions of the Croatian and two other assemblies, postponed the start of the coordination procedure by a full 11 hours so that the coordination of the budget for the Federation was reached just before 2200.

Changes in Foreign Currency Law Delayed
LD111918 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1822 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jan (TANJUG)—In the Yugoslav Assembly, the expected coordination of changes to the Foreign Currency Law, based on the latest proposal from the FEC, is not going according to plan. The stances of the republics and provinces on this proposal should have been known by 1600 today, so that by 1700 the responsible committee, the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces in the SFRY Assembly, could start work. However, since the amendments from the Slovene and Croatian assemblies arrived somewhat late, the process of coordination in the committee cannot begin until the FEC replies to these amendments.

Presidency Hears Report on Assembly Actions
AU111829 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jan 88 p 1

[TANJUG report: "A Quicker Way to Plan"]

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jan—At its session held today, which was attended by the highest federal officials and chaired by Lazar Mojsov, the SFRY Presidency was informed on the activities carried out at the SFRY Assembly and the FEC on the continuation of work on coordinating the views of the assemblies of socialist republics and social autonomous provinces on the Resolution on Socioeconomic Development, the federal budget, and other planning and financial documents for 1988.

Representatives of the SFRY Assembly and the FEC informed the SFRY Presidency that working meetings with presidents of assemblies and executive councils of republics and provinces had been held and that it was agreed that the process of coordinating views on these documents should be intensified. Readiness to invest the greatest efforts with a view toward overcoming controversial and open questions and to do everything so that those documents are adopted as soon as possible was also expressed at these meetings.

The SFRY Presidency was informed that the FEC had already established its positions and proposed appropriate solutions to the open questions on the resolution, the federal budget, and the amendments to the law on foreign exchange operations.

Bearing the economic and political situation in mind, the SFRY Presidency pointed out the need to intensively continue the process of coordinating views in the SFRY Assembly and to adopt all necessary documents on the economic policy in 1988 as soon as possible. All responsible organs at the level of the federation, republics, and autonomous provinces should contribute to this process through constructive efforts.

As was announced, at this session the Presidency positively assessed preparations for the meeting of foreign ministers of Balkan countries, which will be held in Belgrade at the end of February.

Gorbachev, Reagan Top Personalities Poll
AU082055 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Jan 88 p 12

[Text] Agrokomerc has left its mark on last year. In the traditional "Osmometar" survey by the weekly NOVOSTI 8, the "Ako" fiasco left a stronger impression on the recollections of the 406 respondents countrywide than Kosovo, the FEC package of measures, the strikes, and the eighth session of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia.

The ideological creator of "Agrokomerc", Fikret Abdic, was first on the list of negative personalities of last year, and was followed by Fadilj Hodza. Lepa Brena [a pop singer] came out on top of those who left a positive impression in the memory of Yugoslavs. Following her were Slobodan Milosevic, Lazar Mojsov, Branko Mikulic, Vesna Zmijanac, and Milan Kucan.... On the list of foreigners, the most popular in our country was Mikhail Gorbachev (followed by Ronald Reagan) and the "top baddie" was also Ronald Reagan.

"Osmometar" stressed that the majority of those surveyed were not worried about anything this year, but there were fears connected with inflation, war, a worsening of the economic situation, illnesses, and world peace.... The majority saw the basic problem as inflation,

personal survival, price rises, the economic situation, the fall in the standard of living, unemployment, a lack of money, or low personal incomes....

"I worry about FEC incompetence," said Marijan Horvat, a journalist from Borovnica, but Slobodan Popovic, an engineer from Bar, was worried about the lack of morality.

Many said that they no longer had anything to look forward to.

"We have got ten used to everything!" answered a pensioner from Zagreb.

Nevertheless, a third expected a change for the better for themselves this year and over a fifth hoped for success in their personal life.

Bank To Guarantee Agrokomerc Debt Repayment

LD112132 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1646 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 11 (TANJUG)—Creditors have written off half of Agrokomerc's promissory note debt, which by 30 September last year, including interest, came to 335 billion dinars. The remaining debt comes to some 176 billion dinars and will be repaid, with interest, in installments over the next 6 years.

This is the essence of the protocol on the basis and agreement for regularizing relations between Agrokomerc and its creditors that was presented today to the media. [passage omitted]

As was established at today's press conference, the Sarajevo Economic Bank-Associated Bank [Privredna Banka Sarajevo-Udruzena Banka] will undertake to guarantee the regular payment of the debt, while the superguarantor for this will be the republic, if the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly supports this protocol. [passage omitted]

Mojsov Speech at Split Award Ceremony

LD081330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1432 GMT 29 Dec 87

[Speech by Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY, at an awards ceremony in Split on 29 December; transmission begins with part 5 of 10 TANJUG parts]

[Text] [No dateline as received] Because of all this, if we want the further development of self-management, and that is our permanent orientation and our future, we must constantly remove everything in our system and in our actual life which adds strength to statism, bureaucratism, which weakens the role of the workers and working people in associated labor, which weakens, or even distorts self-management.

There is no doubt that the efforts that we are making today towards economic stabilization will bear fruit only if at the same time we also ensure the further development of socialist self-management.

The deep interdependence of the economic and political situation today is being increasingly confirmed—that is, the need for linked and coordinated programs and concerted actions for political and economic stabilization. As the year comes to an end, we can state that we have made certain steps in the direction of establishing and coordinating the most important programs of our future development. We are determined to emerge from the period of stagnation and finally, with resolute and united actions, break more rapidly and effectively all the basic causes of the crisis. In 1988 and in the years ahead, we are faced with a whole series of important tasks, above all, in the promulgation of agreed measures of economic and political stabilization and in developing the economic and political system.

It is certain that immediate priorities are realizing the program of measures for cutting inflation and stabilizing the economy, and the exceptionally important activities in the field of constitutional changes, changing the law on associated labor, the more rapid and resolute solving of problems in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. All these tasks and others will only be successfuly realized together and through joint action, with fully consciousness of the seriousness of the present situation and of our responsibility for resolving it.

The ways out of our own economic difficulties are, above all, to be found in greater, more intensive and more efficient work which implies the reduction of reproduction and other costs of business operations, the reduction of state and general social administrative costs, the more rapid activation of the reserves and the greater use of capacities and work time, saving, more quality production and, of course, greater exports. To these tasks we must adapt not only the measures of economic policy but also our behavior. The notion is, in fact, still widespread that the main scope for the increase in production and productivity lies primarily in new and large investments, while many see the solution of their problems exclusively in increasing prices. At the same time, too little use is made of the possibilities of self-managing income-based integration and association, the advantages of small businesses and their firm association with associated labor.

Even today, after 40 years of what can be seen overall as the successful functioning of the Yugoslav self-managing socialist system, some still consider that self-management to be utopian and anarchic and they try to present the problems and difficulties which we are now facing as proof of such assertions.

Of course, we too have and must be critical of what has been achieved up to now in the development of self-management, since this is a precondition for further

progress. However, the difficulties and weaknesses with which we are faced are not the consequences of the concept of self-management, but on the contrary, they are the consequences of its inconsistent implementation and of its being pushed into the background. Moreover, in earlier situations also, when our society was faced with various difficulties, self-management always showed its vitality and was in fact the force which contributed decisively to overcoming problems and opened perspectives for further development. Self-management represents such a force today as well, and will do so even more tomorrow.

The original system of self-managing relations that we are building understandably leads to the situation where some of our specific solutions in the political and economic system sometimes turn out to be unsuitable, in other words they are not confirmed by practice. It is of fundamental importance, however, that we draw the right lessons from this. If we only debate and criticize day after day—and I would say that we often exaggerate in this respect—we will achieve the opposite effect, we will endanger that which is good as experience and practice. Likewise the repetition of phrases about the need for strengthening socialist self-management that is not followed by action is only pure demagogy and not only does not lead to progress, but petrifies bureaucratic relations and, in a word, leads to further stagnation, and to regression.

Because of this, the struggle for self-management, for preserving and strengthening the position of the worker in associated labor, is inseparable from the struggle for the economic and political stabilization of our society. Everything that contributes to the development of socialist self-management and to consolidating the power of the working class must be defended, and that which blocks and prevents or hampers the development of decisionmaking by the working class should and must be changed and resolutely removed.

Through revolutionary struggle and in very difficult conditions, our nations and nationalities definitively decided in favor of a life together and for further all-around progress on the basis of equality, brotherhood, and unity. Today our duty, as it has always been, is to lift ourselves above particular interests that slow the development of the whole, to overcome them, to address ourselves to the problems that we face, bearing responsibility for the interests of all.

Comrade Tito stressed at the Second Congress of Self-Managers of Yugoslavia in 1971 that "regardless of national specifics, the basic interest of the working class is identical throughout the country; and for this reason, it represents the cement, the main cohesive factor of our self-managing socialist Yugoslavia." This is the fundamental condition of both our present and our future—the working class of Yugoslavia is one and united; and its aims and interests are united. All isolation is foreign to it, and in particular all aspects of nationalist division and actions are foreign to it.

I am convinced that I share the inclination and readiness of all of you, of the whole working class, of working people and citizens of our country, to continue resolutely the historical work of the struggle for the further development of socialist self-management, for the strengthening of brotherhood and unity of all our nations and nationalities, for the continuity of the Yugoslav self-managing socialist community, said President of the SFRY Presidency, Lazar Mojsov.

Work Stoppages in Montenegro Analyzed

LD101724 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1035 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Text] Titograd, 10 Jan (TANJUG)—All 50 of last year's work stoppages in Montenegrin collectives passed off peacefully without incidents. Statisticians have recorded that more than 11,000 workers took part in them. However, there is no record of any of those whose actions provoked revolt on the part of workers being called to account for business failures or for the violation of the self-managing rights of workers, which were the main causes of the work stoppages.

Last year's experience confirmed that workers do not decide to stop the machines unless there are important reasons to do so, and nor is this done by collectives in which self-managing relations are developed. Last year's work stoppages in this republic occurred, as a rule, in organizations of associated labor that operate at a loss or in which established yardsticks on the distribution of personal incomes are not applied consistently.

Initial analyses of last year's work stoppages in Montenegro show that most of them could have been avoided if workers had been informed on time and in full about material difficulties in the collective and the reasons why great delays had arisen over the payment of personal incomes. It happened, in fact, that only after the halting of the production process did talks open with management and an urgent solution to the justified demands of workers come about, something which is a clear indication that management organs did not do their job as they should. One has in mind here also the party and trade union organizations who cannot boast of having made any significant contribution to the timely elimination of worker dissatisfaction. Even when everything is over, when workers return to work, the most important thing is missing—the discovery of those who are truly to blame and the establishment of responsibility of those who by their actions, unprofessional work, or the violation of self-managing and other acts, provoked revolt on the part of workers.

Serbian Murder Trial of Soldiers Begins

LD111451 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1042 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Text] Nis, 11 Jan (TANJUG)—The trial of eight soldiers accused of being accomplices in the murder of four and wounding five soldiers at Branko Krsmanovic Barracks in Paracin began today at Nis Military Court.

The five-member judicial council is chaired by Colonel Veljko Milic.

Colonel Zivotije Bojic military prosecutor of the Nis Military District, is putting the case against the accused.

The accused are the soldiers: Rizah Dzakli, Abdilj Dzemilj Alimani, Afrim Memeti, Bajazit Aljiju, Sefcet Pacarizi, Enver Beljulji, Riza Alibasic, and Isljam Mamuti, who when Aziz Keljmendi committed his crime on 3 September last year were doing their military service at Paracin Garrison.

The main public hearing is also attended by, apart from official defense attorneys, civilian lawyers, and other official persons, the relatives of the deceased and wounded soldiers, the accused persons, a group of journalists from all over the country, and citizens of Nis.

Further on Trial

LD111914 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1711 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Text] Nis, January 11 (TANJUG)—Eight soldiers charged with complicity in last September's killing and wounding of soldiers in Paracin went on trial before a military tribunal today.

Soldier Aziz Kelmendi, 20, an ethnic Albanian from Yugoslavia's Kosovo Province, killed four and wounded five sleeping soldiers motivated by hostility to Yugoslavia in the Paracin garrison last September. He committed suicide after fleeing the scene of his crime.

Law student Kelmendi was an Albanian nationalist who had been in prison for attempting to flee to Albania prior to conscription. The military authorities were not informed of this, prior to his crime.

The indictment sets out numerous details of how Kelmendi's accomplices, also ethnic Albanians, helped him commit the crime.

A day before the killings, the six accomplices agreed to help Kelmendi although they knew that he had previously expressed hatred towards members of other Yugoslav nationalities from the standpoint of Albanian chauvinism and separatism.

Kosovo Serb Sentenced to 60 Days Imprisonment

AU111427 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 9 Jan 88 p 17

[S.Y. Report: "Sixty Days Prison for Insulting an Official"]

[Text] Vitina, 8 Jan—At 1800 on 4 January, when Radio Pristina in its Serbo-Croatian news broadcast announced the car accident involving Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Presidium of the LC of Serbia Central Committee, Stanko Djuric (1939) [year of birth], in the presence of many customers in the Tehnopromet store in the village of Mogile near Vitina, uttered the following words: "Who is . . .-ing Milosevic?" Those present, including the store manager, objected to this, and Djuric went on with his insults. For these public insults, the Vitina Communal Magistrate's Court sentenced Djuric to 60 days imprisonment, and dispatched him at once to serve his sentence.

Unemployed Workers Appeal to Federal Assembly

LD112031 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1908 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Text] Belgrade, January 11 (TANJUG)—A delegation from an enterprise in the Republic of Macedonia, southeastern Yugoslavia, today sought to find a way out of difficulties on behalf of about 700 workers fired by coming to the Federal Assembly here. As a matter of fact, they complained about their local leadership's not exerting efforts to have the firm consolidated.

Bankruptcy proceedings over losses incurred were taken last November in the industrial complex of Prilep, Macedonia, i.e. only in its furniture-making department. Temporary measures introduced before did not give results and, so, 708 workers, of whom many are the only family breadwinners, lost their jobs.

In the Assembly of Yugoslavia, the delegation sought to have their enterprise out of trouble by having their enterprise being allotted money from the fund for aid to Yugoslavia's economically underdeveloped parts.

The workers also complained about the fact that sacked were only workers some of whom earned only about 50 dollars' worth in dinars a month, whereas none of the clerks was dismissed.

The delegation was told in the Assembly of Yugoslavia that the situation in Yugoslavia's economically underdeveloped parts, such as Macedonia, is a very hard one and that the means in the special aid funds are limited.

The delegation was also recommended to seek a way out of difficulties together with, first of all, their local authorities.

Croatian LC Presidium, Presidency Meet

LD112123 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1507 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 11 Jan (TANJUG)—At a joint session of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium and the Croatian Presidency held today in the framework of their work programs and constitutional responsibilities, in assessment on the political and security situation in the republic was adopted. Stanko Stojcevic and Ante Markovic presided over the meeting. Participating in the session's work were the leaders of sociopolitical organizations and organs of the SR of Croatia: Andjelko Runjic, Antun Milovic, Marijan Kalanj, Ivo Bilandzija, Gojko Tintor, Nikica Gabric and Jozo Petovic, as well as LC Central Committee Presidium members Ivan Brigic, Ivica Racan and Stipe Suvar.

The basis for the discussion was the assessment that the overall sociopolitical situation last year was strained because negative tendencies in socioeconomic development had not been halted. This gives the LC and all subjective forces the task of changing these unfavorable trends based on the conclusions of the 13th LCY Congress and the agreed action programs for this stage of socioeconomic development.

In their assessment of the political and security situation it was noted that with the deepening of the crisis the conviction is spreading that institutions of the self-managing socialist system, and the system itself, are incapable of successfully tackling the problems, changing the existing unfavorable situation, or opening up possibilities for socialist development. It is clear that we are in a very complex phase in the political struggle for socialist self-management and for the Yugoslavia of the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia, the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium and the Croatian Presidency stressed. [passage omitted]

Since the continuation and deepening of the economic crisis has led to a fall in standards of living, social divisions and a loss of faith in the abilities of the leading forces in society, the dissatisfaction of working people and citizens is increasingly being expressed. Objectively, this creates a space for anti-self-management a bureaucratic, dogmatic and etatist spirit, nationalists, and other opponents of the Yugoslav community. At present in the SR of Croatia there is no organized, united, and political form for the gathering of these forces, which might act in the wider social sphere. Individual breakthroughs by the proponents of these tendencies into the public domain nevertheless have an effect on the overall political and security situation, in particular by sowing defeatiem, ideological confusion and obstructions in the LC and in society.

The Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium and the Croatian Presidency resolutely advocate that soluition be found to economic issues in line with the long-term program of economic stabilization and the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress. [passage omitted]

Considering economic trends and work to improve the socioeconomic system, the Presidium and the Presidency stated that opposite points of view were becoming increasingly pronounced on the principle orientations and the solutions being proposed. On the one hand are documents on the development of a market economy with respect for economic laws, and on the other hand the normative and distributive role of the state is, for all practical purposes, being strengthened. Since real differences exist in economic development within Yugoslavia, it is obvious that it is neither easy nor simple to reach generally acceptable solutions, but these solutions must be an aggressive Yugoslav development policy in the interests of both the developed and the undeveloped, relying on exports, an open economy, the action of economic laws, motivation for work, and similar factors.

Any partial interest which might lead to the strengthening of the forces of etatism, whether on the federal or on the republican-provincial level, is objectively directed against socialist self-management and the interests of the working class, renews the power of the forces which brought us into this crisis, and obstructs changes. [passage omitted]

Speaking about differentiation, the members of the Presidium and the Presidency stressed that this should not consist of campaigns, but rather its aim is the creation of new relations and to bring back confidence in the leadership. The fundamental principle of differentiation should be the ability to solve current problems. This means there is a need for the regular assessment of what has been achieved by all those in leadership positions or work of wider significance. [passage omitted]

In all cases assessments should be implemented in keeping with the responsible self-managing and other institutions, and the LC should act through the institutions of the system and not only from the level of the organs and leaderships.

In keeping with the assessments and stances of this appraisal, the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium and the Croatian Presidency will establish in their plans their own duties and the organs and organizations of sociopolitical communities. The Croatian LC will also do this within the framework of their constitutional and statutory responsibilities.

Serbian Presidency Agrees to Changes

LD071612 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0906 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jan (TANJUG)—An agreement has been reached on all 10 points in the Serbian Presidency's proposal for changes in the Republic's Constitution, which over the last few months have attracted differing and even opposing views in Serbia and its provinces. This was said at a session today of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia.

The fact that new definitions for the points have been agreed to means that the Serbian SR Assembly can now embark on adopting the proposal and ask the provincial assemblies for their agreement, Aleksandar Mitrovic said in his introductory report.

Vlasi Comments on Constitutional Changes

AU071507 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 1 Jan 88 p 1, 3

[Article by Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo Provincial LC Presidium: "As We Work, So We Shall Live"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Constitutional Solutions—New Prospects [subhead]

As far as the constitutional changes are concerned, we have now reached a stage when public opinion at large is becoming very interested in them. This is a good thing, but we must be aware that this also increases the responsibility of the LCY and the political leadership to give constructive guidelines to public debate and to public opinion, so that they may make a constructive contribution to identifying constitutional changes that will really help us emerge from the crisis and offer us scope, prospects, and fresh opportunities to further develop socialist self-managing relations.

We must realize that the most essential aspects of the constitutional changes are those that concern the economy, strengthening a single market, and those that concern the political system, strengthening the dominant position of associated labor and those who create and produce.

Unfortunately, we worry and argue mainly about issues that concern state functions and the redistribution of power among state organs and structures. I cannot say that these problems are imaginary, but we should realize that things should claim priority if we desire a better future to build and develop socialism, self-management, and the rule of the workers' class, and not the subdivision of power among state structures.

I am convinced that we will find solutions to all matters of common interest in connection with the changes in the Constitution of the SR of Serbia too, through common efforts, in a rational way and with greater mutual trust.

On the claim that a referendum must be held on the question of constitutional change, I think that this is unnecessary if we can put our entire political and democratic mechanism into normal motion, so that people will be able to exert a truly free and democratic influence upon the nature of constitutional changes.

When the question arises on certain issues on the relations between the republics and the provinces, or the functions of the Federation, or the positions of the provinces within the SR of Serbia, then we must be careful that these ideas about a referendum do not conceal an ambition to out vote on a territorial or national basis in such a sensitive issue, for this could lead us into fresh difficulties, confrontations, and embitterment. I have no fear of what the people will say on this issue, but I fear how we will prepare ourselves, and how we will prepare the ground for such a declaration. [passage omitted]

'Strong Earthquake' Reported in Kraljevo

LD101007 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0754 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Text] Trstenik, 10 Jan (TANJUG)—A strong earthquake was felt last night at 0118, 140 km south of Belgrade, which stirred the inhabitants of the Kraljevo region from a deep sleep. According to information from the Republican Seismological Institute of Serbia, the magnitude of the earthquake was 3.5 on the Richter scale, in other words 5.4 on the Mercalli scale. The epicenter of the earthquake was at the foot of Mount Goc. The earthquake was felt most by the inhabitants of Trstenik, Vrnjacka Banja, and Aleksandrovac. Apart from disquiet and small cracks in walls, there was no material damage or injuries. For 6 hours telephone and telegraph communications were out of action.

Inhabitants stress that the earthquake lasted quite a while and that the birds anticipated it. Children at the children's holiday center of Stanisinci, did not even feel the earthquake and are fine.

Slovene Commentary on New Issue of BORBA

AU121200 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jan 88 p 4

[Branko Podobnik commentary "Bad Mixture," originally carried by Ljubljana DELO—date not given]

[Text] The SAWPY organ BORBA has abolished its Zagreb issue, which means that it no longer comes out printed only in Latin script. Its pages are now printed in both Cyrillic and Latin scripts. The decision was made in order to save money because the cost of printing BORBA in one printing office will be lower than it used to be until now.

We definitely have to support the effort to reduce costs, but we nevertheless do not agree with the decision to print the pages of this federal daily in both Cyrillic and Latin scripts. In saying so, we point out (in order to avoid misunderstandings) that we respect the equality of script in Yugoslavia. The question is whether such a move (introducing both scripts in the newspaper) will serve the basic purpose for which BORBA and all other newspapers are issued (i.e.) for people to read them. It is a fact, namely, that the Latin script is used by almost all citizens of Slovenia, by the vast majority of people in Croatia, a portion of citizens of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and many people in other parts of Yugoslavia. Those people who cannot read Cyrillic script will probably stop

reading BORBA. It is a pity, since this daily has been getting better and better during recent years. It is a fact that with one year of Serbo-Croatian (or Croato-Serbian), students in Slovene schools cannot learn to read Cyrillic well enough for that knowledge to stay. What this means in practice is that the vast majority of Slovenes will not be able to read their federal organ BORBA. Will this daily continue to claim the right to call itself the organ of the SAWPY Federal Conference?

We certainly understand and respect the rights of everybody in Yugoslavia whose script is Cyrillic. They will have to share the experience of the new script-using practice with the "Latin-scripters." However, had things been less politicized, it would have been possible to find a much better practical solution. If one had to make one out of the two issues of BORBA—Cyrillic and Latin script—it would be better to use Latin script because of the "distribution" among those whose script is Latin and those who read and write Cyrillic script. It is the fact that even before, Slovenes could not read their federal daily in their language but in Serbo-Croatian or Croato-Serbian. It is also a fact that there are Serbs, Montenegrins, and Macedonians who can read Latin script, as well as Slovenes who can read Cyrillic script. And if we resort to the compromise that the SAWPY organ should continue being published in Serbo-Croatian but in Latin script, that would be, to put it mildly, a more practical solution than the "mixture" with which nobody can be satisfied.

LCY Commissions Discuss PRC Reforms

AU082019 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] At a joint session in Belgrade, the LCY Central Committee Commission for Ideological and Theoretical Work and the Commission for International Cooperation have discussed the process of sociopolitical reforms in China. Here is an excerpt from the report on the session:

The members of these two commissions analyzed in particular the question of the introduction of various kinds of ownership in China, and the subject of economic and financial cooperation with the world. Attention was also paid to the new solutions requested and proposed regarding the role of the party, the state, the plan, and the market.

It was pointed out in the discussion at the joint session of the LCY Central Committee Commissions for Ideological and Theoretical Work and for International Cooperation that it is necessary for the LCY to systematically and more intensively study the new theoretical and practical experiences in the struggle for socialism and for the development of socialism as a world process.

Krunic Receives Visiting PCI Officials

LD071735 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1523 GMT 7 Jan 88

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jan (TANJUG)—Today Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium received Giorgio Napolitano, member of the PCI Secretariat, and Giorgio Rossetti, PCI member of the European Parliament, who are paying a visit to our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Bosko Krunic informed the guests from Italy about the main characteristics of the socioeconomic situation in Yugoslavia and the direction of the LC's activities in implementing the stands and decision of the 13th LCY congress in the struggle for economic stabilization and the development of socialist self-management.

Mention was also made of cooperation between the LCY and the PCI, which both sides highly assessed as a significant factor in overall goodneighborly relations between Yugoslavia and Italy.

In a separate talk, Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Giorgio Napolitano, member of the PCI secretariat, exchanged views on the international situation. They assessed that more recent events and trends have opened up possibilities for creating a more favorable climate and solving accumulated problems that burden the world. They also pointed out that democratic forces in the world can carry out their tasks only with full respect for the principles of equality, independence, and responsibility of each party and movement leading the people and working class.

The guests from Italy showed particular interest in relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC, about which Vasil Tupurkovski informed them in detail.

Mojsov Receives Maltese Parliamentarians

LD081637 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, received a parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Malta led by Dr Jimmy Farrugia, speaker of the House of Representatives. They discussed the positive results that have so far been achieved in cooperation between the two countries and prospects for it and stressed the importance of Maltese and Yugoslav involvement in the process of ensuring the continuity of the CSCE. In this context, it was said that turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and comprehensive cooperation was inseparably linked with the overall development of the situation in Europe and the world.

NOTES